THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

NO LEVELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE COMMA OF THE COURSE I HOLD.—*Shakspeare.*

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Miscellanies.

CONJUGATING A VERB.

Dick Orrod and his brother Giles were fine specimens of the bumpkin boys of the West of England: their father, who was a flourishing farmer, sent them to pick up a little learning at an expensive academy, in a large town about twenty miles from the village where he lived. The master had but recently purchased the school from his predecessor; and, stranger as he was to the dialect of that part of the country, he could scarcely understand above one half of what Dick and Giles Orrod, and a few more of his pupils, meant when they spoke. "I *knowed*, I *rinned*, and I*hut*," were barbarisms, to which his ear had never been accustomed; and it was only by degrees he discovered that they were translations, into the rural tongue, of "I knew, I ran, and I hit." But there were few so rude of speech, as Dick and Giles Orrod.

Fraternal affection was a virtue that did not flourish in the bosoms of either of these young gentlemen. Dick's greatest enemy on earth was Giles; and if honest Giles hated any human being except the master, it was Dick. They were excellent spies on each other's conduct; Giles never missed an opportunity of procuring Dick a castigation; and Dick was equally active in making the master acquainted with every punishable peccadillo that his brother committed.

One day an accusation was preferred against Master Richard, by one of the monitors, of having cut down a small tree in the shrubbery; but there was not sufficient evidence to bring the offence home to the supposed culprit.

"Does no young gentleman happen to know any thing more of this matter?" inquired the master.

Giles immediately walked from his seat, and, taking a place by the side of his brother, looked as though he had something relevant to communicate.

"Well, sir," said the master, "what do you know about the tree?

"If you plaze, sir," growled Giles, "if you plaze sir, I sawed un."

"Oh! you 'sawed un," did you?"

"Iss, I did:—Dick seed I saw un."

"Is this true, master Richard?"

"Iss," said Dick; and Giles much to his astonishment, was immediately flogged.

At the termination of the ceremony, it occurred to the master to ask Giles, how he had obtained the saw. "About your saw, young gentleman," said he, "where do you get a saw when you want one?"

Giles had some faint notions of grammar lurking in his brain, and thinking that the master meant the verb, and not the substantive, blubbered out—"From *see*."

"*See!*—so you go on board the vessels in the dock, do you, out of school hours, and expend your pocket money, in purchasing implements to cut down my shrubbery?"

"Noa, sir," said Giles, "I doant goa aboard no ships, nor cut down no shrubberies."

"What, sirrah! did you not confess it?"

"Noa, sir; I said I sawed brother Dick cut down the tree, and he seed I sawed un, and a' couldn't deny it."

"I didn't deny it," said Dick.

"Then possibly you are the real delinquent after all, Master Richard," exclaimed the master.

Dick confessed that he was, but he hoped the master would not beat him, after having begged his brother for the same offence: in this way, he humbly submitted that one punishment, no matter who received it—but especially as it had been bestowed on one of the same family as the delinquent—was to all intents and purposes, enough for one crime.

The master, however, did not coincide with Dick on this grave point, and the young gentleman was duly horsed.

"As for Master Giles," said the master, as he laid down the birch, "he well merited a flogging for his astonishing—his wilful stupidity. If boys positively will not profit by my instructions, I am bound, in duty to their parents, to try the effect of castigation. No man grieves more sincerely than I do, at the necessity which exists for using the birch and cane as instruments of liberal education; and yet, unfortunately, no man I verily believe, is compelled to use them more frequently than myself. I was occupied for full half an hour, a drumming this identical verb into Giles Orrod, only yesterday morning: and you, sir," added he, turning to Dick, "you, I suppose, are quite as great a blockhead as your brother. Now attend to me, both of you:—what's the past of *see!*"

Neither of the young gentlemen replied.

"I thought as much," quoth the master. "The perfect of *see* is the present of *saw*—See, saw."

"See, Saw," shouted the boys; but that unfortunate verb was the stumbling block to their advancement. They never could comprehend how the perfect of *see*, could be the present of *saw*; and days, weeks, months—nay, years after—they were still at their endless, and, to them, incomprehensible game of See-saw.—*Eng. paper.*

THEATRICALS.

The Arch street Theatre closed on Tuesday evening for a few weeks, until the company return from Baltimore, whither they have gone to support Master Burke. Two acts of Hamlet were performed at this house on Monday night, to show Burke in a new character. We regret the whole play was not given, as from the specimen afforded in the first and third acts, we think he could have acquitted himself with even more credit than he does in some other arduous characters. His soliloquy was fine, and his address to the players but little inferior,—either afforded a good model for many who think they have arrived at the top of their profession. Master Burke played on Tuesday for Mr. Maywood's benefit. Although we have not had a Boston "rush," to obtain seats, yet the house was well filled every night Burke performed. The Managers had no occasion to put up their tickets at auction, neither have they any cause to regret the engagement, as it has proved profitable to all parties. Our citizens may not be as enthusiastic in pursuit of the wonderful, yet they know how to appreciate merit as well as others, and scarcely ever fail liberally to patronize whatever is really worthy of attention. Burke is decidedly a great favourite, so much so, that we almost question whether our theatre-going people will not have a distaste for ordinary theatricals, after enjoying the rich treat furnished nightly by this prodigy. The managers acted wisely by closing the house for a time. They would have failed to realize any profit, we think, no matter what attraction they might offer to the public.

At the Chesnut street Theatre, Mr. Cooper closed his engagement by a benefit on Saturday night. The house, we regret to say was meagrely filled, notwithstanding an old favorite appeared in a new character. His unsuccessful appeal, is, however, a matter of no surprise, for there is as much ingratitude among playgoers, as is found among other people, and equally as strong a propensity to discard a man who has for years been a brilliant star, when he begins to flag, as there is in the master, who having rid a 'free horse' within a stone's throw of death, dismounts, and with a kick urges him on to the last goal. Mr. Cooper appeared as the merry braggadocia, Sir John Falstaff, and sustained it in a manner far exceeding our expectations. With some trifling exceptions it was a masterly performance,—such a one as we shall not soon witness again. Mademoiselle D'Jick, the elephant of Siam, has returned to the city, and appeared at this house on Monday evening. The characters in the play in which she performs, are not so well cast, in our opinion as they were at the Arch street house. The facetious Mr. Giraffe, was most ably represented by Mr. Fisher on the former occasion. The shawl dance by Mrs. Moreland and Miss Kerr, is, perhaps put in abler hands than it was before. The elephant draws pretty fair houses. Morton's celebrated Comedy of Education, was performed on Thursday, for the benefit of Mrs. Page. On which occasion, the four Twin children, seven years of age, from the Tremont Theatre, Boston, made their first appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, are still playing at this house.

The Walnut street Theatre will open on Monday evening, under the direction of Messrs. Maywood and Rowbotham, the latter as stage Manager.

The Managers of the Chesnut street theatre promise to affix an early night for the benefit of Mrs. Duff.

Mr. and Mrs. Canderbeck are performing in Norfolk, Va.

The Chatham theatre, N. Y. was opened for a summer season on Wednesday evening last, under the management of Mr. Blake.—An address written for the occasion by Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. formerly of this city, was spoken by Mr. Blake.

Booth has just completed an engagement at Boston.

A company of Spanish Comedians were performing at New Orleans in the middle of last month.—*Philadelphia Post.*

A Militia Captain. A captain of militia, in one of the up-river towns was in the habit of swearing "*by forty.*" He had like many other militia officers who command "slab" companies, a troublesome set of fellows to deal with.

One training day, when the soldiers behaved, as usual, very disorderly, he drew his sword and furiously brandishing it in the air, exclaimed—Feller sogers! I swear by forty, if you dont behave better, I'll put every devil of you under 'rest!"

"I wish you would give us a little *rest*," said half a dozen voices, for we're e'en-a-most tired to death."

"Order! order! feller sogers," roared the captain, with another tremendous flourish of his sword. The word was no sooner spoken, than they all came to an order, bringing down the breaches of their guns with all violence, each upon his neighbor's toes—which threw the ranks into greater disorder than before.

"Dress! dress!" bawled the captain.

"We are *dressed*, most on us," replied a fellow, who was barefoot and had on a rimless hat.

"Now, by forty," said the captain, "that's one tarnal lie; you aint above half dressed, if that's what you mean—but I mean something else—I mean you should dress in the *milintary* sense of the word.

"How's that, captain?" cried half a dozen voices:

"How's that! you fools you," exclaimed the captain "by forty, have you been so long under my training and dont know the meaning of dress; Form a straight line! I say—form a straight line!"

The soldiers made sundry ineffectual efforts to get into a right line, and the captain began to despair of ever straightening them, when his military genius (that, which ever most distinguishes a great commander in emergencies) suddenly suggested to him the novel expedient of backing his men up against a neighboring fence, which fortunately happened to be straight.

"Tention! feller sogers," said he, in a stentorian voice, "Advance backwards! Music, quick step!"

The soldiers made a quick retrogade movement, and came with their backs plump against the fence.

"There! by forty," said the captain, "now see if you can keep straight. But he had scarcely performed this successful manoeuvre, and was about resuming the manual exercise when the clouds began, to threaten rain; and the soldiers, squinting at the aspect of the heavens, commenced deserting their ranks and moving in all haste towards a neighboring tavern.

"Halt! halt!" roared the captain—"halt!" I say feller sogers; where the devil are you going to?"

"We're goin to get out of the rain."

"Out of the rain! you cowards! Halt! I say, or I'll stick the first man I can catch."

"I'll take care you sha'nt catch me," shouted each one, as he took to his heels. In less than a minute, the whole company had deserted; and the captain, whose motions were much retarded by his regimentals, had little chance of *sticking* them, for the very sufficient reason, that he could not overtake them.

"By forty!" said he, after standing for two or three minutes in speechless astonishment, "if this dont beat all the milintary movements I ever heerd of! Just as I'd got them into a straight line by a new manœuvre—to desert me thus! But, there's no use in keeping the field all alone; I may as well go to the tavern too." So saying, he sheathed his sword, and followed his soldiers.—*Constellation.*

Lord Faulkland, the author of the play called the Marriage Night, was chose very young to sit in Parliament, and when he was first elected, some of the members opposed his admission, urging that he had not sold all his wild oats;—"Then replied he, "it will be the best way to sow the remainder in this House, where there are so many geese to pick them up."

Settling Coffee with an Egg. An Irish girl, just imported, the extent of whose culinary information scarcely reached beyond the cooking of "praties," was told by her mistress, the other morning, that she must settle the coffee with an egg.

"With an aig, is it?" said Cathleen O'Callaghan—"and how must I do that same?"

"Why, you must put the egg into the coffee, to be sure," replied the mistress.

"Is that all?" said Cathleen—"and that's aisy enough too."

The coffee, after cooking the usual time, was brought upon the table, and found to be as thick as porridge.

"I thought I told you to settle the coffee with an egg," said the mistress.

"And so I did, with two on 'em," replied the girl.

"But the coffee is as thick as mush. Are you sure you put in the eggs?"

"Sure enough am I—and if you do'nt blaive it, look in the coffee pot jist, and you'll sae them."

The lady raised the lid of the pot, and sure enough, there were two eggs which had never been broken.

Good Recruiting. A Sergeant who was recruiting in Leicestershire, told his Captain he had got him an extraordinary recruit. "Aye!" said the captain, "what is he?" "A butcher, Sir, (replied the sergeant) and you will find him very useful, for we have enlisted two sheep stealers in the company before him."—(*Constellation.*

EPIGRAM.

"Negrolio leads a married life,
Not with his own but neighbor's wife;
Cornelius knows it to be thus,
But he's Cornelius *Tacitus*."

EPIGRAM.

Hint to a Dramatist how to avoid Damnation.

"Dear Mat, if again you should write for the stage,
Extinguish your madness, and silence your rage;
Return to your *nature*; and when you're quite cool,
Be stupidly flippant, or playfully dull:
Its the way to be safe:—and the secret is this,
When an audience all yawns, they're unable to *hiss*."

PITY.

"I have been robb'd, Sir—I pity your grief,
I've lost my poem—I pity the thief."

Communications.

For the New England Galaxy.

SLIP-SLOP.

Paulus Flaminius Muzzlemump is a man of fine natural parts, a great admirer of the liberal sciences, and was educated in the learned profession of a soap-boiler. When he had gone through a regular process of his professional studies, it happened that the beautiful and accomplished Margaretta Maria Grizlegig became deeply enamboured of this same Paulus Flaminius, and was married to him, contrary to the consent of her papa and mama. A reconciliation however, was gradually brought about; and in the course of three years, the father and mother both departed this transatory life, leaving Paulus Flaminius and Margaretta Maria in possession of a genteel fortune. Paulus Flaminius now gave up his business, whereby he became enabled to enjoy at large those more accomplishing pursuits for which nature had so manifestly designed him.

It is about five years since Paulus Flaminius quitted business; in which time, as he himself says, he has made no small progress in the circle of polite literature: but, unfortunately, Paulus Flaminius and Margaretta Maria are strangers to that inviolable maxim upon which depends all the felicities of wedlock: for, in general, whatever the one admires, the other hath a particular aversion to. In short, they scarcely ever agree two days together; and the subjects upon which they quarrel, are frequently education and family.

It is not many days since I had the honor of attending the above lady and gentleman in a hackney-coach to an agreeable situation called Mount Pleasant. "I do insist upon your going," says Paulus Flaminius; "for I'll show one of the sweetest and most rurallest places you ever seed." But we had not ridden half a mile from the city, when Paulus Flaminius, putting his head out of one of the windows, ordered the coachman to drive more faster: upon which, Margaretta Maria, putting her head out of the other, ordered him to drive more slower.—"Drive more faster, I say, coachman," cries Paulus Flaminius.—"I say, drive more slower, coachman," cries Margaretta Maria. Paulus Flaminius submitted, and the horses kept only a gentle trot.

When we were arrived at Mount Pleasant, and had ordered tea and coffee, Paulus Flaminius, taking me by the arm, assured me, he would now show me a most captervating prospect.—"We'll just," says he, "walk up the surplus of the mount, and then we've all before us.—Here!—here;—here's beauty already!—Now here!—now mind!—only observe!—There's Bunker's hill, where they're going to put up the Monerment!—and there! don't you see that white house there?—Don't you see a thing like a cubolo?—Skim your eye a little more this way, and then you'll have it.—O ravishing landscape! and there's the church, where my wife and I was married!"—"Hang the church," cried Mrs. Muzzlemump, "I've hated the sight of it ever since." "And so have I too," replies Paulus Flaminius.—"And there you see the river Charles, and the hills in Milton!—Now isn't this the most rurallest place you ever seed?—This is the place for philosophers."

Mrs. Muzzlemump with a kind of contemptuous smile, observed, "that she had been taught to understand that philosophers always chose solontary places to live in:"—but Paulus Flaminius insisted that she knew nothing about the matter.

When we had sufficiently viewed every attractive object, and had retired to the tavern, Paulus Flaminius, looking very importantly at me, asked me, whether or no I had ever read Pope's works?—"That there Pope," said he, "was a man of fine talons, and a true son of Parnissus!" Mrs. Muzzlemump, turning her head gracefully towards me, most politely apologised for the insipidity of her husband's company. Upon which Paulus Flaminius, looking dreadfully angry at her, called her "a poor illiter'd wretch!"

"Illiter'd," replies Mrs. M. with a fine spirit—"what do you mean, sir, by illitter'd?—my family was never none of them *ill-litter'd!*—My uncle *Hogwash* (that's now dead and gone) was famous for his larning, and gave me the best of edereashions; and I was always look'd upon as a young lady of genus and senterment, till I had the misfortune to take leave of my senses, and throw myself away upon a paltre soap-boiler!—I might have—".

"Soap-boiler!" replies Paulus Flaminius, with great dignity of resentment—"a soap boiler!—surely as good as the daughter of a scurvy broker?"

"Intollerable imperance!"—cries poor dear Mrs. Muzzlemump, with tears in her eyes—"what do you mean, you villain, by this scandal on the memory of my papa?—I wish he was alive to hear you!" Paulus Flaminius would have continued the quarrel, had not I interfered: Mrs. Muzzlemump, however, renewed it on our return home; and supremely happy was I when the welcome moment arrived for my taking leave of this blessed couple.

Two of the greatest evils which deform the human mind, are pride and ignorance united.

For the New England Galaxy.

THE FOUR POLITICAL WINDS.

Why the *helm* of Government is become a common phrase; why the country should be identified as it is, in daily debate and conversation, with a ship at sea under the influence of the *winds*: the following characters clearly evince.

I. THE BOREAS, OR POLITICAL JACKSON WIND.

This wind is greatly dreaded by political valetudinarians. Even the American Constitution, supposed to be the strongest, soundest, and healthiest in the world, has proved unable to resist its attacks. It has also a very injurious effect upon the moral as well as the physical qualities of man, destroying his spirit and independence, and inspiring an insatiable desire for place and emolument. It blows, in general, fierce and boisterous. In the late war it not only swept away the whole British army, but threatened every moment to overturn all civil authority. Upon a late occasion it raised clouds of dust upon the national roads, and knocked down a respectable gentleman, called Internal Improvement. The Jackson Wind is at present the prevailing Wind in the latitude of Washington.

II. THE WEBSTER EURUS, OR POLITICAL EAST WIND.

This wind blows from the rising sun, cheering and invigorating all nature. Its effect upon the Constitution is the reverse of the Political Boreas. Horace calls this Wind the "Niger Eurus, the Black East Wind." Some translators have interpreted this epithet, as black with clouds and storms; but this is manifestly an error, as the *Webster Eurus* is of a very calm and pacific character. The term *niger* [illegible] applies to the face of this wind, or, to use a [illegible]'s phrase, to the mind's eye.

III. THE CLAY CHRYSTAL ANTIPUS, OR POLITICAL WEST WIND. [illegible] Wind is accompanied with continual drizzling showers, which only tend to [illegible] traveller without refreshing; a complete sousing, and just produces a [illegible] upon the *national roads*, without penetrating through to its luxuriance. Suddenly penetrating into Georgia and succeeding in driving off the Crawford breeze; a breeze of about that degree of strength which schoolboys wish, when they purpose to fly their kites, or washerwomen, when they would hang out their wet linen.

IV. THE CLAY ZEPHYRUS, OR POLITICAL WEST WIND.

A more delightful wind does not blow from any point of the compass. It is a *genial, prolific* air, such every good family man admires. The Rowan Poet, alluding to this Wind, says, "his facit tranquillitatem." "*This is the wind that bringeth peace.*" There is nothing *light* or *whiffling* about it, but it is hailed by all as the forerunner of a happy season. There are, besides these, several inferior winds, such as the "*Trade Winds*," in which office hunters take great delight, and make many successful voyages; the *Sirocco*, or Nullifier, which brings on melting heat, and prevails in South Carolina; and there is also the "Van Buren" "an ill wind that blows nobody good."

For the New England Galaxy.

HORACE IN WASHINGTON.

TO THE GREATEST AND BEST.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium.

Let Eaton, of Mæonian wing,
Describe thee in his lucid page;
And all the gems of grammar bring
To deck the hero of the age:
The many warlike deeds to tell
That mark thee in fame's foremost line,
And above all to butter well
This LAST and GREATEST act of thine.

Let Eaton write, in varied strain,
Of ears thy valour dared to sever,
From heads they shall not join again—
Heads that have lost their grace forever!
Let Eaton tell in pompous lays
Thy skill and eloquence in writing;
And most particularly praise
The duels thou art fond of fighting!

But I was never framed to sing
Of matters stern and fierce as these;
I move upon an humbler wing,
And hope in gentler strains to please;
I do not love the trumpet-sound,
The cannon-roar, or musquet rattle,
But bid the sparkling glass go round—
And sing the banquet—not the battle.

For the New England Galaxy.

SOMETHING VERY STRIKING.

FROM THE FRENCH.

While a young man, I met with an adventure of a very singular description, which has left behind it ineffaceable impressions, and the recital of which would make the blood of the bravest run cold.

I was hardly twenty years of age. My father, according to the custom of fathers in the provinces, had sent me to Paris to complete my education. Naturally fond of study, I took little part in the frivolous pleasures of the Capital, and all mine consisted in following with ardor the lessons of the learned professors who displayed the treasures of learning before that body of studious young men collected from every quarter of France. The revolution had just burst out, and with it all the horrors of anarchy. Terror was the order of the day; blood flowed upon all sides. The Sciences themselves, so unconnected as they are with politics, suffered seriously from this miserable state of things. The schools were closed; all men thought less of providing for their instruction, than for their safety: and myself, confined in a little chamber in the suburbs blessed my happy obscurity, and reduced to the necessity of reading Cujas and Berthole in solitude, awaited with impatience the approach of happ[illegible]

One evening [illegible] and out [illegible] than usual, and was passing over with rapid [illegible] quarter of the Gardens to regain [illegible]. Arrived at the Grève, whose [illegible] horrible associations, the fir[illegible] my view was the scaffold still s[illegible] front of the Hôtel-de-Ville. At this period, that terrible instrument of death was erected permanently, and this square had seen the sacrifice of numerous victims. Struck with horror, I was about making a long detour to avoid the hideous machine, when by the glimmering of a lantern I saw something moving upon the foot of the scaffold. I had always been something romantic and adventurous in my disposition, and it immediately occurred to me that it was some wretch condemned to misery by a decree of the sanguinary tribunal, and that my assistance might not be altogether useless to him. Full of this thought, I advanced with confidence, and soon distinguished a lady dressed in black, seated upon the lowest step of the scaffold. Her countenance, extremely pale, was of exceeding beauty; and a large black collar, fastened about her neck, displayed still more conspicuously her singular whiteness. She appeared a prey to that mute despair infinitely more touching than groans and shrieks; the long tresses of her black hair floated carelessly in the wind, and her sad look was fixed constantly upon the bloody altar where all she loved had undoubtedly perished.

Moved with pity, I drew near to her, and attempted by kind words, to draw forth the secret of her mournful condition. For a long time she appeared insensible to my consolation; but by degrees she became more attentive, and at last fixed upon me eyes, shining with a most strange expression. I respected her grief, and proposed to reconduct her to her family or friends. "I have no friend upon earth," she replied with a most sepulchral intonation. "But you certainly have a home." "Yes, the tomb!"

Terror [illegible]; this stranger had filled me with an interest impossible to describe. To this day, incessant devotion to abstract study had preserved me from the love-fancies of youth: but it seemed that this extraordinary rencontre had decided the destiny of my life. My heart beat [illegible] and I persuaded myself that the hand of heaven had guided me in this instance to become the protector of this beautiful, unhappy, and desolate female. "Whoever you are," I exclaimed, "deign to confide in me. I am a man of honor and will endeavor to restore everything you have lost. I will be your friend, your brother, I swear never to abandon you.—Answer,—Do you consent to [illegible]?" The unknown regarded me with a look that [illegible] penetrate my inmost thoughts; then letting her hand fall into mine,—"I consent," [illegible] in a solemn tone—"but no [illegible]"—at the [illegible] moment, she raised herself, took my arm, and [illegible] directed our steps in silence towards the nearest quarter of the Faubourg.

We arrived, we entered my modest chambers, and I soon kindled a blazing fire to warm the chilly limbs of the fair unknown. I [illegible] her comfortably in a fauteuil by [illegible], and went out for the purpose of procuring some beverage.—I had been absent [illegible] minutes, returned, I found her [illegible] upon the [illegible] hearth-stone, and her arms hanging motionless. I thought at first she had been taken violently ill—anxious and alarmed, I attempted to raise her, and place her in a more comfortable situation. What is my affright! her hands are cold, her pulse is stopped, her heart has ceased to beat, the miserable one had ceased to be!—Beside myself with fear and horror, I call for assistance; the alarm spreads, the police are roused, and the captain of the watch enters my apartment.

They had placed the body upon the bed: the officers took a flambeau to examine it, but had hardly raised the covering from her face, when he exclaimed with accents of terror—"Great God! who has brought this woman here?" "Do you know her?" I asked with impatience. "Certainly," he replied, "she was executed this very morning."—These speaking, he took off the black collar which surrounded the alabaster neck of the unknown, and her head rolled upon the floor! At this shocking sight I raised a terrible cry, and suddenly——I awoke, found myself in my bed, with a cold sweat chilling all my limbs. I had been the sport of a frightful dream, which carried me back to a period that I knew only by contemporary records. The bells which sounded in the distance, to announce a victory of Napoleon, reminded me that we were in those days of glory which had so well expiated the horrors of a revolution. At the same moment my servant came to inform me that my horse was ready at the gate; I set out on a gallop; a walk in the wood of Boulogne, followed by a breakfast at Porte-Maillot, soon restored my gayety, and effaced the painful impression that this dreadful vision had left upon my mind.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1831.

NEWSPAPER TOPICS. Byron complained that he wanted a hero for his contemplated Epic, and at the same time noticed the singularity of such a want when every year was turning up a new one. "How dull the paper is this morning—there's nothing in it—hamme, I'll stop it. John, run down to Mr. Quilldriver's in Congress Street, and tell him to send his bill, and stop sending his paper. Tell him I am going to subscribe for one that will give me something new every morning. I've been reading his old advertisements over every day at breakfast time till I've got 'em by heart, and I've no use for them any longer. Three columns of quack medicines—why I can say 'em word for word.—Off, go and do as I bid you."

Now the occasion of this out-breaking is that our good friend Mr. Quilldriver, unfortunately, has not yet managed to get control of the winds, and it is not entirely out of his power to expedite the arrivals from Europe. He is not in the secrets of the Cabinet, or at any rate, he is not able to occasion a dismal blow-up at the seat of Government, that he may screw it up with proper accompaniments for the breakfast tables of his subscribers. As Byron wanted a hero for his poem, so he wanted a subject for a paragraph, and Mr. Smith, as aforesaid, became angry and stopped his paper.

The community are much to be congratulated that our Boston editors are so exceedingly peaceable. We never hear any hard names called, or any hard words pass among them. They are as quiet and loving as lambs. Once in a while there is a slight snarl, and somebody shows his teeth, but such indications of hostility are speedily allayed, and every thing goes on quietly again. Some of our brethren stand upon their own dignity and scorn to take notice of a [illegible] paragraph which rubs pretty hard, and in consequence [illegible] to deserve reply [illegible] stand upon their [illegible], and can hardly muster activity enough to get through a war editorial for the gratification of their readers. Some look after their subscription lists, and are afraid they may displease some full-pursed patron whose dollars are always forthcoming at the presentation of his bill. A few would like a quarrel very well, but cannot get any body willing to quarrel with them. In this latter class may be ranked the press conducted by our loving Knickerbocker cousins, who have been trying some time their establishment to find their way into the fellowship of the editorial corps.

They do this thing very differently in New York. Our brethren in that huge city are very—very testy and quick in quarrel. Doctor Mitchell would probably attribute it to the difference of soil and climate, that there is the difference between the editorial disposition in the two places. It is owing entirely, with due deference to the Doctor, to the fact that their sheets are large, and generally expected to be filled with a greater variety and quantity of editorial matter. When nothing has been received from the Continent, and there is little or nothing stirring at Washington, they immediately cast about to see whom they can quarrel with. Mr Stone quarrels with Mr. Bryant, and the consequence is that Mr. Bryant quarrels with Mr. Stone one paragraph follows another, and eventually there is a street rencontre, in which both sides claim the victory. Here there are an indefinite number of columns brought into close action—and then the bulletins, the reports of the killed and wounded, the

[illegible] the host a higher reputation than that on the score of variety if they do not obtain [illegible] How rich, wh[illegible] (read Italy) of sweet sounds dwells."

[illegible] from the works under review.

descriptions of the field, the weapons, the duration of the conflict, and finally the attested accounts of eye witnesses regularly sworn to before a Justice of the Peace! All this, those who read the newspapers a month ago have probably—forgotten.

Mr. Webb and Mr. Mumford have recently been at it very severely—and perhaps to the present moment continue so. Mr. Mumford should recollect the dimensions of the famous pistol, so celebrated in political history, in the fierce encounter at the capitol. Mordecai Noah gives it to him all round—calls names with the most delightful fluency, and delicate discrimination. He fires a broadside at the Journal of Commerce, and a stern chaser at the Evening Journal. This paper, by the way, has lately fallen into the hands of S. H. Jenks, quondam editor of the Bulletin, who can point a paragraph with the best of them.

This resource is consequently ever open to our brothers, when they are in want of subjects. They have only to commence a quarrel, and it finds them in smart sayings till the next arrival. But what is to be done in an essentially peaceable community? The only method is to give account of the enormous squashes with long necks, and the terrible asses with long ears—and even here you must confine yourself to the vegetable and brute creation, for as soon as you touch upon any thing that savours of humanity, however much it may disgrace the humanity of which it savours, you are liable to prosecution as an offender against the public peace. Calling things by their right names is a matter of indictment.

Inscutcheons. Why doesn't Mr. Snooks, or Timothy Gubbins, or Antony Wigginbottom, or some other Anti-Mason find a bill of indictment against the editor of the Essex Register for publishing the following letter from a gentleman of Lynn?

"I am glad to find the Register and Gazette so prompt in castigating that unprincipled portion of our townsmen who are engaged in the desperate attempt to carry discord and persecution into your well ordered community. You can have but a faint idea of the evils which the accursed spirit which prevails here has settled on this once peaceable town. It has driven from our municipal offices, not only every person who was ever attached to the order of Masonry, but even all who were disposed to look upon Masons as worthy the right of citizenship. It has crossed the sacred vestibules of our churches, and proclaimed itself the only true arbiter of religious faith. It seeks by the most diabolical means to sow dissentions in families, in churches, in our several sections of the town; and stops at no device to destroy the fair fabric of civil and religious liberty. It is a great satisfaction to find, there is one spot in the vicinity whose soil "does not not fit the cass" of a *hair-brained, impudent and ignorant apostle of anarchy and confusion.*"

It seems to us that here is a coat that might be fitted to some shoulders, as well as a certain other we wot of, which was taken up from the work-shop so readily, a short time since.

We find the following account of the short career of a prodigal, in the New York Journal of Commerce:

Imprisonment for debt. The application of John Bouck, an imprisoned debtor for a discharge under provisions of the Law exonerating the person of a debtor from imprisonment, was heard on Tuesday last before his honor the Recorder, and a Jury of Freeholders summoned on the demand of the opposing creditors, who are foreigners residing in Europe, and were represented by their counsel, Messrs. Seaman and Cameron. Upon hearing the examination of the insolvent, and some other testimony, the Jury discharged him, under a direction from the Recorder to the effect, that if they believed him to be without property, he was entitled to a discharge within the spirit and meaning of the law, notwithstanding the improper manner in which he may have lost or squandered his own money or that of others. The proceedings on behalf of the insolvent were conducted by Messrs. Price and Wallis.

The insolvent, it appears, had been employed as a clerk or agent by a commercial house in Europe, upon the recommendation of a near relative of his, a merchant of wealth and respectability, for the purpose of procuring consignments of goods and merchandize from this country to Europe. And in order to enable him to make advances upon such consignments, the insolvent being then entirely destitute of property or means, he was supplied by that house with a credit to a very large amount, upon certan mercantile houses here, who were authorised to negotiate the bills he might draw, upon his depositing with them an open letter of advice, specifying the merchandize to which the proceeds of the bills were to be applied by way of advance, and the vessel in which the same were to be shipped.

In apparent conformity to this arrangement he drew bills upon the credit of his employers, and received the proceeds thereof, to the amount of upwards of $142,000, while the actual advancements made by him on shipments to their account were only $87,000 leaving a deficiency of $55,000 which he appropriated to his own use. Upon his examination before the Recorder, he accounted for about $15,000 of this deficiency, in the following manner:—His expenses in about 18 months up to the time of his arrest, he estimated were $6,500; towards which, however, he received $1600 from his employers. He lost on a shipment of cotton from New Orleans $500, and $347 on the sale of some merchandize upon which he made an advance at the same place. That he lost in the various Gambling Houses at New-Orleans $2,300, and in lotteries about $3000. That he expended $5000 in fancy, dresses and jewelry, for a certain married female, not his wife, who until recently was a resident of this city, and that the balance due his employers, viz. $53,000, he lost in gambling in this city and some of the adjacent villages.

That during the early part of last summer, upon a Sunday, he went into a house in Fulton-street, in company with another person, where he lost $15000 at Faro in the course of a few hours. That he afterwards lost at the same place several sums of money amounting to $10,000. That a house was afterwards opened in Lumber-street, and kept by the same persons he had seen at the house in Fulton-street, at which he lost various large sums of money at the same game, the precise amount of which he could not state, losing never less than $1000 at a time. That he had played a variety of games at cards, and lost upon the toss of a copper, $30, perhaps $50 or $100. He played in the house in Fulton-street in the early part of last summer. The house in Lumber-street was opened afterwards by the same persons, and broken up during the month of August or September last. In the course of a very few months, he lost by gambling, the sum of $39,000, as appears thus:

Deficiency		$55,000
Expenses	$4,900	
Losses	747	
Gambling at N. Orleans	2,300	
Lotteries	3,000	
Woman	5,000 say	16,000
		$39,000
Lost in Fulton-st.		10,000
Lost in Lumber-st.		29,000

State of the Season.—The 'Roxbury Farmer,' who has for many years been a regular correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, makes the following remarks on the state of the present season.

Let me premise, that the past winter was in some respects very extraordinary—so much so, as to stand alone, when compared with the winters of the last twenty-five years. No frost entered the ground to the depth of three inches, before the first great snow, which covered the earth like a warm blanket. There was no moment during the winter in which you could carry heavy loads over wet meadows. The effect of this covering of snow was very curious. Plants which are killed in ordinary seasons, survived in perfect vigour. The effect upon grasses of all descriptions was favourable, and I presume equally so upon winter grain. The result was, that the moment the snow was removed the grass started with undiminished vigour, and although the months of April and May have been cold, yet the grass is more forward than ever I have known it to be at this season. The same causes have been favourable to the early ascent of the sap of fruit trees. The small fibrous roots have not been bound in frost, and the season is very favourable to fruits, as the following comparison will show.

First blossoming of Cherries.

In 1813,	May 10th	In 1826,	May 4th,
In 1815,	May 10th	In 1827,	April 21st,
In 1816,	May 6th	In 1828,	May 1st,
In 1822,	May 1st	In 1829,	May 9th,
In 1823,	May 7th	In 1830,	April 28th,
In 1825,	April 25th	In 1831,	April 23d.

Pears opening their blossoms.

1823, May 3d—1824, May 4th—1825, April 30th,—1829, May 14th—1831, May 1st.

Apples opening blossoms.

1823, May 19th—1824, May 13th—1825, May 8th, 1829, May 15th 1831, May 6.

I have not extended my comparison in this publication as far as I have sometimes done, though I have done enough to show that it is one of the earliest seasons, and I can add that it is earlier (on the *whole*) than any season for seventeen years.

I will merely add, for the satisfaction of the lovers of fine fruits, that the Peaches have survived the winter, but they suffered from the two last years over abundant crops. Yet there are blossoms enough on them, and the fruit, if the season should be warm, will probably be as much superior in quality as it will be deficient in quantity.

I have never known a more universal and vigorous bloom in the Pears.

The Apples cannot be so well ascertained, but as the crop last year was superabundant, it is almost certain that it will be very moderate this year.

Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and all smaller fruits, promise most abundant harvests.

The Venerable Dr. Bede. This aged, but much respected individual, has arrived in the city, as we learn from the Statesman of this morning, and taken lodgings with our worthy host of the Exchange Coffee House. The Dr. brings with him the mummy of a young Passamaquoddy Indian, in a good state of preservation, and a Patent elongated, safety-valve, rack-wheel-and-pinion corkscrew, working by *steam*, both of which are objects highly worthy the attention of the curious. They are kindly exhibited by the venerable sage or by his friend Mr. Gallagher to any individual wishing to examine them. The Doctor, we understand, will immediately put to press a new edition of his admired "*Songs of the Hose.*"

Newburyport Advertiser. This is the title of a new paper recently established by Mr. J. H. Buckingham in Essex County. The gentleman has had experience in editorial affairs, having been connected with his father in the management of the Boston Courier, and is well qualified to afford satisfaction to the patrons of his new undertaking.

The Clouted Cherubin. Some person of very delicate taste has rigged out Mr. Greenough's beautiful piece of Statuary with a pair of dimity clouts, which add amazingly to the pleasurable effect excited in contemplating this finished specimen of sculpture. The associations connected with infants' apparel are all so delightful, that we cannot but applaud the nice judgment which has supplied the little naked marble dears with a piece of clothing they stood so much in need of. The resemblance between these cherubs and others which may be found in almost any nursery in town, is now nearly complete.

The Election of Wednesday resulted in the choice of all the candidates upon the National Republican Ticket, with the exception of the seven whose names are italicised. The whole number of votes was 3068—making 1534 necessary to a choice.

Samuel Appleton,	1653	George Hallett,	2090
Samuel Austin, Jr.	1849	Samuel Hubbard,	1580
Joseph T. Adams,	1721	Thomas Kendall,	1685
Asa P. Adams,	2143	Charles Lincoln,	1578
Thomas C. Amory,	2107	Winslow Lewis,	1644
Samuel Aspinwall,	1783	William Lawrence,	1583
Saml. T. Armstrong,	2289	Ebenezer H. Little,	1564
John Binney,	1794	Thomas Minns,	1811
James Bowdoin,	1639	Thomas Motley,	1637
Francis Bassett,	1644	Thomas Melville,	1796
Ninian C. Bettow,	1603	William P. Mason,	2344
Levi Bartlett,	1637	David Moody,	1665
Adam Bent,	1614	Henry J. Oliver,	1610
Daniel Baxter, Jr.	1610	William F. Otis,	2067
J. T. Buckingham,	1521	William Parker,	1581
Noah Brooks,	1768	Thomas W. Phillips,	1590
George Bond,	1794	*Joel Prouty,*	1517
David L. Child,	1522	Edward G. Prescott,	1588
John B. Davis,	1795	John S. Perkins,	1533
Joseph H. Dorr,	1585	Benjamin Russell,	1790
Jabez Ellis,	1606	James Ridgeway,	1994
Samuel Ellis,	1453	Jeffrey Richardson,	1613
Thomas Edmands,	1571	Luther Faulkner,	1768
Henry H. Fuller,	1537	Israel Thorndike, Jr.	1643
Joshua B. Flint,	1755	John Wheelright,	1630
Henry Farnam,	1523	*Winslow Wright,*	1388
Elbridge Gerry,	1608	Edmund Wright, Jr.	1592
Nath'l. Hammond,	1529	John B. Wells,	1639
Prentice Hobbs,	1617	Lynde M. Walter,	1633
R. D. Harris,	2282	Nath'l L. Williams,	1544

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Boston	ayes 1115	noes 1509
Salem	278	35
Charlestown	107	67
Lowell	105	5

ITEMS.

A very interesting and grand picture of the celebrated Church Notre Dame, in Paris, may be seen at No. 7 Franklin Street for only *twelve cents.* We believe it has hitherto not received the attention it richly merits; and would accordingly invite curiosity thither.

The Norfolk Beacon states that, out of the whole ship's company of the frigate Brandywine, amounting to 486 souls, *only one hundred and sixty men draw their grog.*

The Cincinnati American states that the steamboat Gleaner took fire a short distance above Portsmouth, and was scuttled and sunk in 6 feet water. Her freight was principally for Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. The boat and part of the cargo were insured.

At Savannah, April 20, two individuals were arrested and brought before Justice Pelot, on the charge of passing two twenty dollar bills, purporting to be of the United States Branch Bank in Philadelphia. They were committed to jail for further examination. The bills are represented as miserably executed, and can readily be detected with the first glance.

The Dover N. H. Enquirer, says, spurious bills of various banks, we learn, are in circulation among us. We have recently seen 5's on Eagle Bank, Boston, letter I, payable to H. Jaques; date, September, 12, 1822. Exeter Bank, 5's, letter A. payable to S. Martin; date, June 10, 1817. Coos Bank, 3's, payable to R. Perkins, date, July 6, 1819.

It is stated in the message of the Governor of Connecticut, that for the year ending 31st March last, the nett gain of the State Prison, after paying every expense of guarding, feeding, clothing and instruction, was $7,824.

The Winyaw, S. C. Intelligencer confirms the account of the discovery of an isolated bed of gold, valued at $200,000, an amount, unprecedented in the history of mines and mining.

A Savannah paper of the 2d inst. mentions that at the Bryan Superior Court, an individual from Savannah selling whiskey without a license, from a barrel mounted on a cart, at 12 1-2 cents the half-pint, information was laid before the Grand Jury by a member of the Bryan Temperance Society, a presentment made, a bill of indictment drawn up by the Solicitor, the spirit vender tried, (under an old law of the State), found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds sterling—all within a space of three hours.

A sailor was killed, by accident, at New-York on Monday, on board of a brig, as they were raising grindstones from the hold.

The Delaware Journal states that on Wednesday night, Hugh W. Ritchie, Esq. the Postmaster at New Castle, fell or leaped from the third story window of his house in that town, and was instantly killed. He was supposed to have been asleep when the accident occurred.

An act has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island authorising Wm. Dinneford to issue fifty two classes of a lottery, under the direction of managers, to be approved by the Governor. The classes to be free of axes; but in lieu thereof he is to pay to the State a bonus of ten thousand dollars.

Master Burke is playing at Baltimore. The tickets for admission when he performs are sold by *auction.* Mr. Charles J. Kean, and Miss Clara Fisher, are said, in the New Orleans Courier, to have been eminently successful in the characters of Romeo and Juliet, on the evening of the 18th ult.

A large whale was towed into Marblehead harbor on Wednesday. Its length is upwards of 60 feet.—The whale was fallen in with dead, by a fishing boat, and Capt. Jos. Perkins, Jr. of the pilot boat Vigilant, assisted in towing it in.

The corporation of New-Orleans have resolved to try the experiment of paving the streets with shells, and the Mayor, advertises for 100,000 barrels of shells. Proposals to be received on the 10th of May.

On Tuesday the great match race over the Union Course, L. I. was run between Col. Johnston's Virginia mare Bonnets of Blue, and Mr. Livingston's horse Goliah, for $10,000: 4 mile heats.

Time of first heat 8 minutes 19 seconds,
Time of 2d heat 7 " 58 "

both of which were won by Bonnets of Blue, coming in each heat about a length ahead.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says—a gentleman had his pocket picked in coming out of a church on Sunday evening, by which, besides some papers in his pocket book, he is the loser of $1350.

European. By the ship Havre, which left Havre on the 2d ult, and arrived at Newport on Tuesday, we have received advices from Paris one day later than have before been published. The state of the stock market, which is generally indicative of public opinion, is not at all flattering to the wishes of the Peace party. A large quantity was thrown upon the market on the 30th, owing to the fears of war, and a knowledge that the finances of the government were not in condition to meet such an emergency, which occasioned a decline in the Fives of of 2 f. 50c.; in the Fours, of 1f.; in the Threes of 3 f. 30c, On the 31st the Fives were quoted at 77f. 40c.; Threes 48f. 20c.

A Leghorn date of March 16, states that there had been no disturbances in Tuscany; and that foreigners are leaving Italy in great numbers; the departures from Rome, partly on being required to leave, were very numerous. Louis Bonaparte died at Forli, on the 17th.

The accounts from Poland are no later, and are rather favourable to the cause of the Poles. The Russians were short of provisions, an egg selling for two, and a glass of brandy for six roubles.

The house of M. Mathieu, a broker at Brussels, was assaulted by the mob, the city guard which defended it driven away, and the furniture burned, on a plea that M. Mathieu had remitted money to the Prince of Orange.

The extracts from Continental papers are full of rumors, and those not very definite or precise.

At Havre on the 1st, there was a small decline in the Cotton market, and in Indigo a small advance had taken place, a quantity having been purchased on speculation, and re-sold at a profit.

The Austrian Observer, the government paper in Vienna, congratulates the country upon the pacific character of the new French Minister. It adds:—"The great majority of the French nation concur in these principles. All Europe shares them, governments, and people. It is only by the preservation of peace, and by the re-establishment of the internal tranquillity of states, that the evils which now oppress nations so heavily, can be removed, property secured, trade revived, and credit restored. This is the voice which is now heard all over Europe. The Austrian government openly declares it as its own; and every Austrian, who loves his monarch and his country, will render homage to it."

FRANCE.

An 'Association against Anarchy' was about being formed in Paris, by the creditors of the nation, creditors generally, owners of stocks, manufacturers, merchants and operatives in every branch of business. Their constitution was to be framed and published speedily. The program of their operations states that "they exclude only the *fauteurs* of a new anarchy under the name of a republic, or, what is the same thing, under that of a republican monarchy,—and the inciters of a new war of aggression and propagandism in Europe." The article is a very long one, and seems to evince a determination on the part of a large and influential body of citizens, to preserve order, and take care of their private interests and comfort.

We find in the Gazette de France, of the 1st April, a resignation by the Compte de Pire, Lieutenant General commanding the second military division, of his membership in the Parisian Association, in consequence, as he states, of a communication made to him on the 23d March, by the Minister of War, who suggested that such membership was not compatible with his military duties.

There was a disturbance in Nismes, on the 21st March, recalling to mind, says the Gazette du Midi, the terrible days of 1792. Three orders of arrest were issued from the *cour royale*, in consequence of assassinations committed on the 27th February. One of them was executed at six o'clock on the morning of the above day. The people collected in various groupes to effect the release of the prisoner. The troops of the line turned out, and the municipal and military authorities presented themselves to the rioters, and were insulted. After being dispersed, there was a general meeting in the *place des Carmes* and the tocsin was sounded. The prisoner was not released in the issue; but the town was in a ferment all day.

The subscription for the Poles was going on with spirit in all parts of France, as appears from the papers, and from a supplement to the Constitutionnel of the latest date. The amount of this second list is 120,000 francs.

At a review in Paris, a grenadier of the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the 12th legion of the National Guards, at the moment the King passed him, shouted *Vive le Roi! Il nous faut la guerre!* As soon as the King was at a distance, Colonel Agier, who was in command of the legion, formed the company into a circle, and having ascertained who the man was, put his expulsion from the corps to the vote, which was carried in the affirmative, and executed on the spot.

The Ambassadors of Russia, Austria and the Belgic Envoy, had each private audiences with the King of the French, on the 30th. Count Vilain, a member of the Belgic Congress, had arrived in Paris, on a special mission.

We find (says the Journal du Commerce) that it was not General de Bourmont, but his son, who wished to proceed to Madrid, and whom the Spanish authorities at Badajoz enjoined to return into Portugal.

The Moniteur contains the official publication of the law, authorising the city of Paris to raise a loan of 15,000,000 francs.

"M. Casimir Perier," says the Tribune, "wishing to make a display of force in foreign policy, has addressed a note to Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, demanding explanations as to the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops; and this time has said very seriously, that France could *not consent.* The Ambassador replied, that the occupation of Bologna had been concerted between Prussia, Russia, England, and Austria; and that the Austrian Government was resolved to stifle rebellion *wherever* it might break out."

Stock Exchange, March 30.—Half past Four o'Clock. The panic which prevailed yesterday has in some degree subsided, but transactions have been limited. Some purchases however, having been made, gave a favorable impulse to the Market, and quotations have experienced an improvement. One of the boldest speculators in the market has been obliged to liquidate his accounts; he has suffered losses this month to the amount of upwards of a million of francs. His creditors are to hold a meeting this evening to receive his proposals, and it is said that his differences will be in great part paid. It now turns out that the large sales of Stock on account of this individual was one of the causes of the great fall yesterday. For money the Threes have risen 75c.; Neapolitan, 1fr. 25c.; Cortes, 3-4; Rentes Perpetuelles, 1 1-4; the Fives have fallen 25c. For the end of the month the Fives have improved 50c.; the Threes 80c.; Neapolitan, 1fr.; Rentes Perpetuelles, 1-2; Guebhard's have declined 1-2.

BELGIUM.

There is nothing later from this distracted country, than the 29th of March—our former date. Further particulars are given of the factious proceedings of the disaffected, but they are of no particular interest. All the attempts of the Prince of Orange, seem to have failed. The Antwerp Journal says the Chiefs of the several corps who received propositions on the part of that Prince, to march their troops to Brussels, gave a formal and indignant refusal, and at the same time contemptuously declined to participate in the 30,000,000 fr. held out to them as being deposited in the citadel. The report that the Prince of Saxe Coburg is likely to be called to the Belgic throne is repeated.

Three Prussian corps, consisting of 90,000 men, have already been assembled in the Rhenish Provinces, and two more are expected.

POLAND.

The dates from Warsaw, are no later than former advices, viz. March 21st; but they furnish a few more particulars of events already known. The Berlin State Gazette of March 15, contains no news from Warsaw, but has two bulletins of the partial operations of the Russian army. The first imports, that an expedition sent by Gen. Sacken, the object of which was to re-establish the communication with Lomza, the road having been infested by partizan corps of Poles, had been successful. In one affair the Poles lost 600 killed or taken prisoners. The second bulletin states that Gen. Kreutz had retaken Lublin, (a fact already known) after a sharp resistance. The Poles were entrenched and barricaded in it, and lost from 500 to 2000 men. Gen. Dwernicki was seemingly moving upon Zanosk, and appeared to have abandoned his intention of carrying his force into Volhynia.

The following extract is from Warsaw, March 21:

A few days ago, several military orders were distributed at Warsaw, in the presence of Generals Gielgud and Czyzewski, to the regiments in Garrison. On Thursday, the 3d squadron of the 6th regiment of Hulans, called 'The Son's of Warsaw,' left the capital. We learn from Cicellanow, that on the 8th, 500 Cossacks penetrated into that place, but were soon driven back by the cavalry of Augustowo. On the 17th, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. A letter from Pulawy of the 10th inst., says,—'Our town has been several times the theatre of devastation. On the last attack, the inhabitants called for assistance on the banks of the Vistula. Although their cries were heard by the brigade stationed on the opposite side of the river, under Col. Ruckowaki, the latter could not afford them assistance, as the ice was no longer passable. The inhabitants of the Palatinate of Podlachia, where the war raged with particular fury, give a gloomy description of the condition of that country. The villages are mostly destroyed, and the people ruined. The peasants, in despair, are quitting their abodes, and wandering in the woods, where, forced by hunger, they attack small detachments of soldiers and plunder them. For some time past, the sittings of the Diet have been interrupted. The Nuncios alone meet privately for discussion, and it is asserted that the Committees will soon draw up a law for conferring the right of holding landed property upon the peasants. On the 17th inst. the Minister of the interior installed the new Municipal Council, in the Town-Hall. The Director of the Polytechnic School, M. Kajetan Garbinski, has been chosen President." The same paper, under date of the 16th inst. from St. Petersburgh, says:—"We learn by the latest advices received here that the Grand Duke Michael arrived at Kowno on the 9th at midnight. On the following day he conducted the two regiments of the guard, Ismailoff and Pawloff, and a brigade of artillery, over the Niemen, into the kingdom of Poland, and then returned to Kowno. The Counseller of State Fuhrmann, and Count Stroganoff, Aid-de-camp to his Majesty, have been appointed members of the Provisional Government of Poland. In behalf of the provinces bordering on Poland, viz. Volhynia, Grodno, and Bialystock, which are subject to the passage of numerous troops and to military contributions of every description, the government has ordained, that during the present general levy of recruits, instead of three men out of 500, as the law directs, only two are to be raised.

SPAIN.

A letter of the 26th March, from Bayonne, says: "A report prevails that the Spanish Constitutionalists who had escaped the Royalists, have taken possession of Malaga."

A letter from Madrid of the 22d inst. states that numerous arrests have taken place in that capital, which have afforded proofs of an extensive conspiracy in various parts of Spain. Orders had been issued for organising military commissions in the provinces.

ITALY.

A letter from Leghorn of March 16th, mentions that the stoppage of the mail from Rome was ascribed to various causes,—to the fall of Civita Castellana, apprehensions of banditti, and disturbances in Rome. The Gazette de France says,—"It is known by letters from Chambery that a body of five or six hundred revolted Bolognese had moved from the direction of Aquapendente, whence it intercepted the communication with Rome. But it is impossible that this body can maintain themselves in a country, where all the rustic population remain faithful to the Holy Apostolic See; and the principal reason for the delay of the couriers must be the state of the roads, in consequence of the melting of the snows and swelling of the rivers." The Leghorn letter says, "It is probable as is asserted, that the Italian refugees collected in Corsica have effected a landing on the Roman coast." The guards on the coast were on the alert.

From French Papers received by the Havre.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

SITTING OF MARCH 29th, 1831.

Viscount Laisne said that yesterday the President had appointed him one of the Committee to examine the Bill relative to Charles X and his family; if he had been present he should have declined the appointment, as he meant to oppose the measure.

The President replied, that in forming the Committee he nominated Peers of different shades of opinion: and, if he had known that Viscount Laisne intended to oppose the Bill, it would have been an additional motive for appointing him, in order that he might have presented his views in the Committee.

The Chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the Bill relative to proceedings in cases of offences by the Press.

The Count De Montalembert maintained that the Bill, under the pretext of accelerating proceedings, tended to destroy the freedom of the Press. It had been said, but, perhaps, without foundation, that the measure arose out of the momentary anger of the late Minister of Justice, who, irritated because a magistrate declared that there was no ground for proceeding in a case which he had denounced, was desirous that affairs of the Press should go before the Court without any previous examination. The Chamber of Peers should support the liberty of the Press, and therefore, should reject the Bill.

Count Portalis considered the measure as the indispensable consequence of the Law passed in October. By it, the Press would not be put without the pale of common law. According to the old system, there was great delay in proceedings, whereas offences by the Press ought to be tried with great despatch.

The Count De Montalembert conjured the Chamber to reject the Bill, to which, moreover, the Government did not seem to attach much importance, as there was not one Minister present.

The Duke De Broglie supported the Bill.

The several articles, as amended by the Committee, were then adopted in succession; and the Bill being put in the *ensemble*, was carried by a majority of 84 against 11.

Adjourned.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

SITTING OF MARCH 29.

The Minister of Finances then rose to make a communication from the Government which he introduced by saying—"The statement laid before you, gentlemen, yesterday, by the President of the Council, has no doubt brought conviction to your mind that the government ought to be furnished with the means necessary to meet events which we are all equally anxious to avoid, but for which we are bound by our duty to the country to be provided. I have therefore only to propose to you the measures which we consider as indispensable for giving support to the powers and prudence of the government. We consequently call upon you to authorise the government, by a special provision, during the interval of the Sessions of the Chambers, to issue an Ordonnance doubling the supplementary grants and other means already voted. We have certainly, gentlemen, no other guarantee to offer you in return for so much confidence, than our own responsibility, but we will not lay ourselves under this unless compelled by events which may compromise the honor of the throne and the independence of the kingdom. In fact every thing announces that we shall not be called upon to exercise the faculty with which we request you to invest us. If we should have occasion to recur to it, our determination will be justified by events of sufficient importance to warrant the sacrifice.

The Minister then read the following bill:—"In case of necessity the government is authorised during the interval of the Sessions of 1831, to extend by a supplementary ordonnance, the grants and resources already voted, to a further sum of 100,000,000 francs to be raised either by extraordinary taxes or loans on *rentes.* The extraordinary taxes, if resorted to, shall become obligatory on the issuing of a Royal ordonnance.

"2. The above-mentioned provisions shall cease immediately on the opening of the next Session, if the faculty they grant has not been exercised."

Referred to a special committee.

The next subject on the order of the day was the discussion of the bill relating to riots.

M. Legendre opposed the Bill, principally on the ground of its vesting an exorbitant power in the hands of one man, by authorising him to employ the armed force after three summonses to disperse.

M. Pataille rose in favor of the measure. He conceived that the Government appeared to be too sensitive at the developement of liberty in the country, and by their alarm displayed weakness. Upon a general view of the Bill as submitted to the Chamber, a question of the very highest importance arose. It was necessary to consider and determine whether tumultuous acts were an offence, or an inherent prerogative of the sovereignty of the people. (Hear, hear; murmurs.) The Honorable Member, however, hastened to declare his own opinion was in the negative upon the latter point. He contended against all those theories which went to hold sacred the pretended liberty of tumultuous assemblies, of which there were several species, those in the streets, political clubs, and associations, the subscribers to which were gained in the first surprise of unreflecting patriotism. (Hear, from the *Gauche.*) They led to the introduction of a Government within a Government; having its deliberative assemblies, its public treasury, and its paid troops of adherents. It was round the King alone that the people ought to rally, in order to support the independence of the nation, and to whom even their smallest contributions ought to be offered. Let the whole body of the people unite in one grand national association. All other associations would be but a dismemberment of that one great union, and were signs of weakness. If they had any secret object, it could only be a conspiracy against the present Government, and against liberty.

"Every species of Government has been tried, the Constitutional and the Consular. Have we found, I will not say happiness, but liberty in either of them? Alas! we have met with the name but for a moment, and then it was lost in the empire. In 1814 the English system was tried, and the Charter seemed to satisfy the wishes of the country, and in 1827 it had become so deeply rooted in France, that it was no longer a gift or boon, but an inherent and irretractable right. Nevertheless, how many adversaries combined against it, abroad, the body of Kings, and at home, an inimical faction, and the power and influence of the Chief of the State himself. Still this Charter, so oppressed, and so tortured, triumphed over all the enchantments of Right Divine" The Hon. Deputy then resumed the consideration of public associations, the object and end of which was to degrade the brilliant epoch of 1830, to that of 1793. He concluded by pronouncing his opinion, that if Liberty fell, it would be in consequence of the attacks of sophistry.

Gen. Lafayette said:—"Gentlemen, upon the occasion of the Patriotic Associations, conspiracies have been mentioned. The Patriotic Association was formed against the return of Charles X., and against a foreign invasion. An Hon. Colleague, notwithstanding some individual compliments, has nevertheless said that we are in a state of conspiracy, and ignorant of the genuine principles of liberty and public order. We have already seen what I will call the Ministerial Government run through all the notes to give some rude lessons, to reprove the movement and consequently to intimidate the persons who belong to this association. I confess that I find nothing in my past conduct to give me a right to read others such severe lessons. I will not attempt to teach any one what is liberty, public order, civic disinterestedness, devotedness to the country, or perseverance in opinions; but at the same time I believe that at the end of my career, I shall find myself possessed of a certain title to imagine that I have no lessons to receive of any one." (Loud murmurs from the centre.)

I am astonished that with regard to these associations it has been sought to make a distinction between functionaries and the citizens. These functionaries consist of a great number of persons who have been left in place, and who have no desire to continue there, or of new comers, who leaving the barricades of July to have places, are quite astonished at learning that they are not permitted to oppose, with all their might, the return of the elder branch of the Bourbons. (Strong sensation.) Is it thought, then, that these associations are a sign of the weakness of Government? Now, I ask, whether we have been so lofty and peremptory in diplomacy, for any one to be astonished at finding citizens say to the Government—"Fear nothing, we will support you with all our strength."—Such are the associations.

Gentlemen, we have been told of past times, and it has been said that after many unfortunate essays, the real means of securing liberty has been found out. It must be admitted that myself and my friends had some share in the discovery. We must admit that they are the principles, the engagements, and the wishes, according to which these necessary conditions of our liberty have been adopted. I do not say by the Hotel de Ville, by the Court, by the city of Paris, but by all France, by which all parties have rallied round this principle of national sovereignty, that the Hon. deputy has been pleased to recognise. Our terrible revolution has been made the subject of debate. It would seem that the members of the association did not oppose its disasters. I know one who, when he came forward to defend the constitutional throne, found few auxiliaries in men more moderate than himself, and was soon left in a solitude, of which history has made mention. I do not repeat these facts from self-love, but for my own justification. I am persuaded that we all aim at the same thing, and that we should understand each other very well if a certain distrust had disappeared. I accuse no one; I only see that the ideas which ought to arise out of the occupation of Italy begin to be adopted by the government, and I affirm that whenever the government is willing to labor for the establishment of liberty at home, and independence abroad, it will find in us all the succor that should be expected from French honor, especially when this succor has been promised.—(Interruption.)

The President of the Council, with warmth—By whom has this succour been promised?—(Redoubled murmurs.)

Gen. Lafayette—I will not enter into minute details, and much less into confidential details. It has been often said at this tribune, that the principle of non-intervention consisted in preventing foreigners intermeddling with the affairs of others, and employing the force of intervention to hinder other nations recovering their rights. This has been often said in the presence of the Ministers, who expressed their concurrence. (Read the speeches of the Ministers.) Read the speeches of the Ministers, and you will see that they always understood that the principles of non intervention consisted not only in not intervening, but also in preventing others intervening, otherwise the principle of non-intervention would be nothing at all. I have no intention of now reviving an old quarrel, but I repeat that it was stated in this Chamber that France would never consent to Austria's intervention in the affairs of Italy. The Hon. Deputy concluded by saying, that he hoped that Ministers had only asked for a great deal of money, to do a great many things.

M. Dupin, Sen. replied, that the King's Government, in order to maintain its existence, had no need of popular association, and was more interested than any of them could be in preventing the return of the older branch of the Bourbons, and in repelling foreign invasion. These associations had no other object than that of establishing a State within the State. (Murmurs from the *Extreme Gauche.*) He referred to the league formed under the Valois, and repeated boldly that the association had no other object than to undermine the Government: it had commenced without any hostile demonstrations, but would become menacing as it increased in strength. It would exemplify the fable of the bitch and her whelps. Let them have but one foot within the threshold and they would soon have all four. At present the subscribers to these associations were easily reckoned, and sad would be the condition of the independence of the nation if it had no other protectors. At Lyons, the second town of the kingdom, not more than 200 subscribers had been found, notwithstanding all the influence that had been so urgently used. With these associations I would deal as with the popular riots—I would make them three summonses, and then let every well-disposed citizen withdraw.

M. Mauguin begged permission to avail himself of the present occasion to say a few words on the internal situation of the country, which was so bad, that though many different men had succeeded each other in power, none had been able to give satisfaction.—There were no doubt he said, many various opinions, but no parties directly opposed to each other. He then took a view of the march of the Government since the Revolution of July. The party who had conquered had been represented as desiring a Revolution similar to that in 1793—seeds of discord had been sown amongst it, and its divisions had caused misfortune to the country by giving birth to other parties. The Government itself had adopted no other policy than that of employing means of repression against all the other parties, without distinction. The Hon. Member protested strongly against the domiciliary visits, made in obedience to orders transmitted by telegraph, without any legal authority—proceedings that were violations of the rights of the citizens and contrary to the laws. No doubt in cases of imminent danger the Minister might take upon himself to command such domiciliary visits, but in the present case he had himself declared that there was nothing to be feared from the Carlists. No judicial proceedings had ensued, nor had the motives by which they were guided been laid before the Chamber. If a Bill of Indemnity was not required from the present Chamber, the next must certainly be applied to. This was not the only violation of the Laws complained of by the Hon. Deputy. He reproached Ministers with directing the Churches to be despoiled of the emblems of the Faith. The Concordat, he admitted, made mention of external ceremonies, but was silent as to these external emblems of Religion. Foreigners, in the exercise of the right vested in every free man to travel where he pleases, had wished to leave France—how then did it happen that the Prefect of Marseilles had detained them prisoners, without any other authority than a simple order transmitted by telegraph? Acts like these rendered more and more urgent the necessity for an express law on the responsibility of Ministers. Coming to the question of riots, the Hon. Deputy suggested that they were frequently excited by the Government itself, in order to gain some advantage by suppressing them. (Murmurs from the centre.) Many unfortunate beings had been detained three months in prison, but when brought to trial, perhaps not more than a few hasty reprehensible words could be proved against them, and even these words were found to have been instigated by the Police. The conspiracy of December would shortly be brought before the jury—the facts were already well known. This, like all the rest, would fall to the ground, and on the investigation, the instigations of the Police would be still more manifest. All these reproaches, he admitted, were strictly to be addressed to the late Ministry; but the present Cabinet contained five of the members of the last, and therefore it was justifiable to infer that the President of the present Council partook of the sentiments of the majority of the late Council. (Laughter.) The Hon. Member next took up the subject of the associations, and said that the revolution of July was not caused by the Ordonnances alone, but because the country had been vainly looking for liberties, that had been repeatedly promised, and the object of the associations was to ensure those which the Restoration had so long refused.

The Minister of Public Instruction referred to the events at the church of St Germain l'Auxerrois, and justified the severe measures he took upon that occasion. As to the domiciliary searches, they had all been conducted in a legal manner, and no bill of indemnity was necessary. With respect to the removal of the crosses, he only yielded to the solicitations of several of the clergy of Paris, who, to prevent disorders, asked permission to have the crosses taken down. Upon the question of exciting disturbances, such imputations, he said, only called forth indignation. With this sentiment, he repelled the accusation as an hon

him at this period; and who know that he was charitable and munificent. He returned to Europe in July, 1798, and was engaged in different places in arranging many complicated affairs, which had been probably more extensive than any man but himself would have undertaken to manage. Among other persons with whom he had dealt, was a German gentleman, who claimed to be a large creditor of Mr. Swan, and, on the other hand, Mr. Swan claimed to be creditor of him. On this claim Mr. Swan was imprisoned in the St. Pelagie in Paris in 1808; and there he remained till July, 1830, during all which time a most zealous and indefatigable litigation was kept up between them, in the Courts of France. In March, 1830, Mr. Swan's prosecutor died, debtor to Mr. Swan, on judgment according to his representation. It was expected that he would have returned to the United States on being liberated, but he had still great purposes in view, and remained in Paris till his decease.

Few men have lived as private citizens, who have seen such remarkable vicissitudes as Mr. Swan. He had gigantic views in business, and may be supposed to have been more enterprising than judicious. In his private life he was noble minded, generous, and affectionate. He was distinguished by the manliness of his figure, the dignity of his manners, and the kindness of his expression. His children cherished the most respectful and affectionate remembrance of him, which rather served to embitter the truth, that no possible operation by them, could withdraw him from prison;—And also, that when he was no longer a prisoner, and could have come to them, they had not the satisfaction of seeing him again. When he was called, in his appointed time, to close the variegated scene of his hopes and fears, his satisfactions and his sufferings, it was in a foreign land, and among strangers; and not in his own home, and in the presence of those who are alone fitted to witness, that which can be done but once, and forever.—*Daily Adv.*

Arrival of the Fairfield. The U. S. ship Fairfield, Foxhall A. Parker, Esq., Commander, from the Mediterranean, via the Cape de Verds Islands, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday morning; officers and crew all in good health and ship in fine order. She left at Port Mahon 13th Feb. U. S. ships Brandywine, Constellation, Concord and Boston, all well. The F. sailed from Malaga 7th, Gibraltar 6th March, and Porto Praya 5th April.

It will be pleasing intelligence to our countrymen generally, to learn, (as we do by private letters,) that the utmost harmony prevailed in the squadron among all classes of the officers, and that Com. Biddle was highly respected and beloved.—The squadron was kept in high order, and at all times ready for sea.

The U. S. ship Boston, Capt. Storer, sailed from Malaga 5th March, to join the squadron in the Mediterrancan. The Ontario was in the Archipelago.

The Fairfield touched at Porto Praya, to take on board certain American seamen, accused of mutiny, but they had left there in the frigate Java, previous to her arrival. The F. has made a very extensive cruise—she had visited all the ports of the Mediterranean, and Archipelago, and up the Adriatic, as far as Trieste. She has spent two winters at Smyrna, and one at Mahon, Marseilles and Malaga, and it is gratifying to learn has lost only four men by sickness during her absence. She has on board some sugar cane from Malaga, and a number of curiosities in the animal world. *Norfolk Beacon.*

JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA. The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have been furnished with Jamaica papers to April 5, and the perusal of several letters from Colombia, from which the following information has been derived.

Extract of a letter dated "Carthagena, March 2. Since the news of Luque's joining the Patriots, about five thousand persons have left the city, and gone to the mountains."

[We understand that this is confirmed by a gentleman arrived in New-York, who left Carthagena about the first of April, and who says that it seemed to him as if hardly a thousand people remained in the place.]

JAMAICA, April 10. "Porto Carrero is on his way to Mompoz, with 500 men, to supply aid demanded by the inhabitants to declare in favor of the common cause; and it is said that those forces are to go on to Honda, and to Bogota to join Obando. General Obando has completely routed the forces of General Urdaneta under Muguerza, who escaped with such rapidity, and he is probably now in the hands of General Luque, having lately left Cartagena for Carthagena. A squadron and a battalion of his troops deserted him in the field and joined Obando. From the tenor of the proclamation of the latter, which you will find in the papers of this place, Obando must now be in Bogota.

The English packet is looked for every moment from Carthagena, with the Chiefs of that city on board." [This of course was written under the impression that General Montilla was too weak to hold out long, and a firm belief that the conduct of the Patriots, in case of a triumph, would realize the pacific and moderate declarations proclaimed by General Luque and others.]—*Eds.*

From private letters from Santa Martha, March 1st. "General Luque has so strongly and so narrowly confined the siege against Montilla, that the miserable petty tyrant is now reduced to the bare walls of Carthagena. In this, and the province of Carthagena, every thing is continuing in perfect order and tranquility. General Portocatrero is rapidly marching forward with his division, filled with enthusiasm for liberty, towards Mompoz, where they await him with open arms. This division proceeds with the two-fold object of penetrating into the interior, where he will arrive rather late, as by the time of your receiving this, there is no doubt but Urdaneta is in possession of Bogota. This conjecture is founded on the letter which the traitorous Urdaneta wrote to his companion Montilla, and which was intercepted by the besiegers. In it he says—"My fall is unavoidable– every thing is lost. Expect me speedily in Carthagena, as the only place of refuge, where I think I shall be safe. My path is entirely cut off, and I am hemmed in on every side. What must I do? Help me if you can, or our fate will be deplorable."

COURT OF SESSIONS, May 11th.

The People, &c. vs. Samuel Smith, *alias* Jones. } Grand Larceny.

Present, his Honor the Recorder, and Aldermen Briggs and Jeremiah. The prisoner stood arraigned upon three indictments, to which he had severally pleaded Not Guilty. The District Attorney moved for the trial of the indictment for grand larceny. The Court was occupied, from its opening until 4 o'clock, with the objections made to the jurors, and the pannel was not completed until that hour. Much having been said and published in relation to the case, there were few jurors called who had not heard or read something about it. Challenges were made to the array, and when these were found not true, for principal cause; and exceptions were taken to the charge and decision of the Court, pronounced in several instances, which remain to be argued, and a report of which would not be interesting. The prisoner's counsel were Messrs. Patterson and H. Maxwell. For the people, the District Attorney and Wm. Price, Jr.

The Court took a recess until five o'clock, when the District Attorney opened the case. He adverted to the difficulty of identifying bank notes, and stated that in this instance he believed the evidence would be conclusive. Lancaster S. Burling, first teller of the City Bank was then called and sworn. He testified to the amount of money put in his trunk on the 9th March, and deposited by him in the vault of the bank. $196,626 were contained in the trunk, independent of the receipts from the 2d and 3d tellers. The $10,000 consisted of the notes and checks of other banks in this city. The notes of the Morris Canal and Messrs. Allen's were not included.

He specified the whole amount of the receipts of the Bank in checks and notes, on that day—being $282,574, including $3,664 in notes of the City Bank. When he went to open the vault on the morning of Monday, March 21st, he found the door unlocked, and the contents disarranged. On an examination it was ascertained that $157,946 in notes of different banks had been taken away. Several notes being shown to him, he identified them;—one in particular, being a $500, of the impression of 1828, and the only one of the kind extant, had attracted his attention, and had been described before it was found in the prisoner's possession. A bundle of notes amounting to $7400 was also identified by him, found in the trunk. They were of an emission prior to 1830, had been laid aside and the bundle was found unbroken. The whole amount stolen was $242,600.

Mr. G. A. Worth, Cashier of the Bank, identified the $500 note, and explained how he was enabled so to do He could not identify any other.

Mr. Hunn, second teller, received a part of the notes of which he made a list, and handed them to Mr. Burling, with a label on, containing the amount in figures.

Mr. Burling, in reply to a question by Maxwell, objected to by the District Attorney, stated that another individual named Murray, was in custody on a charge of robbing the bank, but he knew nothing more of him than having heard he was arrested, and had not expressed his belief that the prisoner did not enter the bank.

Mr. Worth, being again called, said he had expressed an opinion, from heresay, that the prisoner was probably not the principal in the robbery. He had heard the Messrs. Hays, son. and jun. say that they considered Murray the principal.

Henry Allen, a hack-driver, testified, that on the Monday following the robbery, he was driving his hack, and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning was called by a man in Rose-street, who asked him to follow him, which he did, to the corner of Oak and Roosevelt-streets. The man who called him went into Roosevelt-street. Two men came with two trunks, which they put into the carriage. They went away and returned with a woman, who had a russet-colored valise. He drove one of them, the prisoner and the woman, by direction, to the corner of Courtland and West streets, where they got out. Smith went twice into Britton's store, and witness heard him say, "Can it be possible he has gone to Philadelphia?" He went round the corner, came back, and said he had seen the person he wished to find, and took off the baggage, which they placed on the steps of a store. Witness afterwards saw a trunk in the City Bank corresponding in appearance with one he had carried in the coach; being a black leather trunk, rather *new-ish*. It was heavy when put in the carriage.

Mrs. Mary Bangs testified that she lived at 179 Elm-street, corner of Broome. On Monday morning, March 21st, the prisoner came to her house, with two trunks and a valise. She agreed to let him board there. He was soon after enquired for, by the name of Jones, by a man whom she showed into his room, where he staid some time. The trunks remained in the room from Monday until Saturday night. The prisoner did not go out much. He went out on Tuesday evening. His door was not locked until Friday. On the morning of that day the other man who had enquired for him by the name of Jones was with him, and the window shutters of Smith's room were kept close while he was there. The witness detailed particulars which have already been published in the statement made by her husband, in relation to her suspicions and the manner of Smith's arrest.

Jedediah Cory, a cartman, testified that on the 21st March, he was stopped by two men in front of No. 32 Courtland-street, who were standing by two trunks, which one of them asked him to take up. He went up Greenwich and through Jay-street into Hudson, No. 75, where they applied for board, but could not get it. He afterwards went with them to Canal street, on a like errand, and eventually to Mrs. Bang's where he deposited the trunks and got a dollar.

Henry Bangs identified the prisoner as the man who boarded at his house, and stated the manner of his application to Hays, the opening of the trunks, &c.

Jacob Hays testified to the manner of his agency in arresting Smith. Being interrogated, he said he had stated his belief that Smith was not in the bank, when the robbery was committed. He never doubted that Smith knew all about it, however, and had told his counsel, Mr. Patterson, some days before the arrest, that he would soon have him for a client.

Benjamin Hays stated the particulars of his agency, in taking the trunk to his father's house, and thence to the police office. It was delivered in the latter place in the same situation as when taken, except being unlocked by a key, taken from the prisoner by witness's father.

Maria Van Riper, a woman living with Mrs. Bangs, testified as to Smith's coming to the house. She showed a man who called for him into his room. On Saturday night Smith went away, with a small leather trunk which she had seen lying on his table when he took his tea. He put it under his arm, and had on a cloak. She suspected he was the Bank Robber, and communicated her suspicions to her mistress.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed. Mr. Maxwell stated to the Court that the prisoners counsel, having done their duty, would not sum up to the jury. They meant to rely on the exceptions they had taken, as to the empannelling of the jury, and others in relation to the proof. They insisted that the $500 note was of no value, being paid; and that the same objection was valid as to the post notes which had been identified.

The Recorder in his charge excluded the taking of the post notes, and of the $500 note which had been laid aside, as constituting a part of the felonious taking. The jury found the prisoner guilty, without leaving their seats. The District Attorney intimated his intention to try one of the other indictments.—*N. Y. Com.*

SECOND EDITION

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1831.

In order to complete the interesting debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, part of which will be found on the inner page of this morning's paper, we have been compelled to issue an extra sheet, which will be distributed by the carriers.

REPRESENTATIVES. The following is the result of the Election, whole No. 22,33 nessecary for a choice 11,17.

Joseph T. Buckingham	1136
David Lee Child	1256
William H. Elliot	1391
Henry Farnham	1299
George Jackson	1138
Redford Webster	1370
Winslow Wright	1239
John D. Williams	822
Henry Lee	863
George Odiorne	698
Samuel A Wells	740
Jacob Hall	705
Edward Cruft	721
Daniel Weld	709
Horatio G. Ware	208

FIRE. A fire broke out yesterday morning about 2 o'clock in the dwelling house of Mr. Josiah Rogers, in Billerica—which was entirely consumed together with the adjoining building. Loss estimated at 3 to $4000. Insurance $1200.

The letters by the packet ship Havre, were received yesterday by the steamboat Chancellor Livingston. We understand the amount of postage charged at Newport, on those for this city, was *seven hundred dollars.* The sample packages, which usually only pass examination at the custom house, without any post office charge, were all taxed the regular rate of letter postage, the amount for some houses being 30, 50, &c, and in one instance as high as 70 dollars. A package of 20 or 30 newspapers, wrapped in an oil cloth to preserve it from wet, was taxed upwards of 30 dollars. This method of raising revenue, in consequence of a vessel meeting with adverse winds, certainly could not have been in the contemplation of our government. The merchants who were thus taxed complain loudly of the act.—*Merc. Adv.*

We understand, that the District Attorney, will not at this term of the Court of Sessions, pray that judgment be passed upon Edward Smith, for robbing the City Bank; for at the next term, it is his intention to try the prisoner on the remaining indictments. At the next term, also, Murray and his wife will be tried for the same crime.—*Ib.*

Visit of the Boston Guards to N York and Philadelphia.—We understand that the Boston City Guards have finally determined to visit this city and Philadelphia, and that they will take up their line of march on Monday, June 6, with full ranks. They proceed via. Providence.—*Ib.*

Formation of the "Unit."—Letters from Washington announce that the Hon. Hugh L. White has accepted his appointment to the War Department. The acceptances of Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury having already been announced, it only remains for Mr. M'Lean to return from England, to complete the "*unit.*" Coming together like fortuitous atoms, in the dream of the Epicurean, or the vortices of Des Carter, let us hope that the amalgamation of these individuals will turn out a prettier unit than the one which recently blew up into some half dezen *cyphers.*

It is now mentioned that in addition to Judge Tucker, Judge P. P. Barbour has likewise declined the office of Attorney General; and the rumor is revived that the office will next be tendered to Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.—There are a number of promising young men about town in this city, either of whom doubtless might be prevailed upon to accept the of this dignity, rather than see it thus going a-begging.—*N. Y. Com.*

It came out in the course of the trial of Smith, that Mr. Bangs, in whose house Smith was taken, had instituted a suit against the city Bank for the reward offered for the detection of the robber and the recovery of the money, It may not be amiss to state that there were no less than five claimants for the said reward: and that the Bank, not being able to decide between them, has paid the amount of it into the Court of Chancery, by virtue of a decree of the Court.—*N. Y. American.*

On Monday last, the Right Hon. Mr. Vaughan, the Minister from Great Britain to the United States, had his audience of leave of the President of the United States, being about to return to Great Britain, and Charles Bankland, Esq. Secretary of Legation, was presented by him to the President, as Charge des Affaires of Great Britain, and was received by the President in that capacity.

Mr. Vaughan left this city yesterday for N. York, attended by the universal respect and good wishes of those who know him. He expects to sail for London on the 1st of June.—*Nat. Int.*

U. S. Ships of Pensacola. The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, dated on board the Vincennes, April 25th.

The ships that compose the West India squadron are now all in port, with the exception of the Erie. She has just sailed in the direction of Vera Cruz. The Vincennes and Grampus will sail in a few days for the Windward Islands. The Porpoise, it is expected, will cruise to the North of Cuba. The Natchez and Shark will go out on a cruise till the first of August, when they are to be sent to Northern ports for repairs. The whole remaining squadron will return to this port in about three months, and will probably lay here during the hurricane season. Excellent health prevails in the fleet, and no precautions that are calculated to preserve it are neglected.

Mexico. Files of the *Registro Official* of the city of Mexico, to the 10th of April, have been received in Baltimore. From them, says the Baltimore American, we learn that Cesario Ramos had surrendered himself, together with 900 of his troops. The town of Acapulco had been fired by Alvares. The *conducta* had arrived at Vera Cruz with $937,936 in silver, and $293,950 in gold. The Mexican Government had transmitted $139,773 to England, to pay dividends on its stock.

Nothing further is said, in relation to the treaty reported to have been agreed to by the Mexican Government with this country.

Martinique. The Governor of Martinique issued a proclamation on the 1st April, of which the following is the substance.

1st. Independent of the 4000 barrels of foreign wheat flour authorized to be imported by the decree of 11th March last, permission is given to import into Martinique, 10,000 barrels of foreign wheat flour, either by French or foreign vessels.

2d. The importation of these 14,000 barrels of flour must be made before the winter months.

3d. The foreign flour thus imported, may be put in entrepot, under the care of the Custom-House, as well at St. Pierre as at Port Royal. The duty on entry of f21,50 per bbl. of 90 kil. affixed by the ordonance of 5th Feb. 1826, is only to be paid on the entry for consumption of such flour.

4th. No duty is to be received for the putting of such flour in entrepot.

5th. The Director General of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree, which is to be registered whenever it may be necessery.

A correspondent of the Mercantile Advertiser says that—

With regard to the proclamation, there is a difference of opinion entertained among the Brokers as to its real meaning. Many are of opinion that in the event of reshipping the flour, a duty of 2 1-2 and 1 1-2 per cent storage will be charged, though by article 4th, it would appear otherwise,

And the same writer is clearly of opinion that no inducement is held out for shipments of American flour, or at any rate for placing a single barrel in entrepot.

RIO DE JANERIO. The ship London Packet, Robinson, arrived at Baltimore, on Tuesday, in 45 days from Rio de Janeiro. The editors of the *American* are indebted to the politeness of the supercargo, Mr. William Peterkin, for a file of the Literary Intelligencer to the 17th March, inclusive. It is stated that the Emperor and suite returned to Rio de Janeiro on the 11th March, from their visit to the interior, and were received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants. His journey through the empire was not, however, without some evidences of dissatisfaction among the people. At the city of Ouro Preto, in the mining districts, he issued a proclamation in which he says:—

"There exists a disorderly party, who taking advantage of circumstances solely appertaining to France, endeavored to deceive you with invectives against my Inviolable and Sacred Person, and against the government, with the intent of representing in Brazil scenes of horror, and covering her with mourning; with the intent of placing themseves in office, and satiating their vengeance and private passions in despite of the welfare of their country, which is never considered by those who have followed the revolutionary system."

Some slight disturbances had also taken place in Rio, but were soon quelled.

Complaints were still made against the large amount of copper money in circulation.

Between the 24th January and 13th March, nine vessels from Baltimore, and seven from other ports in the United States, arrived at Rio de Janeiro with an aggregate amount of 30,356 barrels of Flour.

The editors have been kindly favoured with the annexed letter dated Rio De Janeiro, March 19, 1831.

Every thing continues in the same dull state as when we last addressed you. We have had several arrivals of flour; our stock may be computed at about 34,000 dollars; rates rule at 11,000 as in quality. These may be considered retail prices only, for the bakers only supply themselves from hand to mouth; they are holding back their purchases under the impression that prices must decline. We have no outlets to Santos, Rio Grande, &c. those places being stocked as already advised.

A lot of prime quality Coffee was sold at 4$300 a 4$300 per arroba; regular firsts 2$850 a 4$000.

The political affairs of this country at the present moment wear a very unfavorable aspect. There are two strong parties here, the Brazilians and Portuguese, and much party spirit was evinced on the occasion of the illuminations on the return of the Emperor from the inteior, having been absent two or three months; blows were exchanged, some killed, and many wounded. The former are much exasperated, being under the impression that the Emperor leans to the side of the latter; both vow vengeance. We are, however, at present tranquil in the city, but we much fear that we shall have serious disturbances not only here but in all the provinces."—*American.*

Jamaica papers to the 20th of April, inclusive, have been received by the editors of the Baltimore Gazette. A short arrival from Carthagena at Kingston, brought contradictory accounts of the state of affairs in Columbia, but they all concur in representing the country as a prey to every species of tyranny and oppression.

The Courant of the 20th of April says,—"Orders were yesterday issued at Port Royal, that all the vessels of war at present in port, should hold themselves in readiness to proceed to sea at a moment's notice. The destination of several of these vessels is not known, and is merely conjectured. Many surmises are afloat; but the most prevalent are, that they are destined for Carthagena, and the neighboring ports of the Main, to afford protection to British subjects and, British interests, in the present distracted state of that wretched country. We almost hope that Admiral Colpoys may have instructions to take possession of some strong hold, and retain possession of the same until the affairs of that country are settled, as a place of refuge for British subjects residing in Colombia."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON

SATURDAY, May 14.

ARRIVED.

Sch Elizabeth, Howes, Fredericksburg; Hero, Curreldo; Amanda Maleina, Buckmer, Charleston.

Sloop Common Chance, Tunison. Salem; Jackson, ——do.

CLEARED.

Ship Fenelon, Webb, Lalcutta.

Bg Ant, Elwell, Montevideo; Pico, Crowell, Archangel; Cecelia, Nickerson, Baltimore; Statesman, Mansfield, Baltimore.

Schs Juno, Kenrick, jr. Puerto Cabello; Daniel Webster, Lewis, St. Thomas and intd.; Lucy and Abigail, St. Pierre, Miquelon, N. F.; Echo, Reed, Portland, Wm. Allen, Phillips, Kingston; Splendid, Shackford; Eastport; Washington, Smith, Hallowell; Echo, Goodshead, Hartford; Clifford, Finney, Plymouth.

Slp Eagle, Pope, Plymouth; Splendid, Churchill, do.; Hector, Barnes, do

MEMORANDA.

Ship Martha, fm Rio de Janeiro, 48 days at Portsmouth.

Schr Java fm Mobile fr Boston, at Gloucester.

Schr Adar, Sylvester, Newburyport. Gen. Stark, Boston fm N. Y. fr Baston was driven ashore by the current at Hurl Gate, the wind havin died away yesterday morning, was full of water. The G. S. has a full and valuable cargo, among which are 200 Chests Tea, belonging to a house i N. Y. uninsured. Capt. B. had a pilot on board at the time.

SPARRING MATCH!

GREAT ATTRACTION.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of a number of friends and many strangers having been prevented by the inconveniences of a small and crowded room, from witnessing Hudson's last Exhibition, he is induced, by their request, to give one more specimen of the *PUGILISTIC ART*, at Julien Hall, corner of Congress and Milk streets, on *Monday Evening, May 16th.* In addition to a second trial of skill between Hudson and the English Amateur, Mr. BELLOWS, a Gentlemen of this City, has volunteered his services to contend with Mr. B. And in the course of the evening there will be trials of skill between other Amateurs, and several of the pupils.

Tickets at 50 cents each may be obtained at Fenno's, Concert Hall, at J. Hudson's Sparring room, Washington Street, at the door on the evening of performance.

☞Sparring to commence at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAMS'

DANCING AND WALTZING ACADEMY,

At Concert Hall.

MR. WILLIAMS would respectfully inform his patrons and the public, that his *Summer School* for the instruction of Young Ladies, Misses and Boys in the accomplishment of DANCING, will commence on Wednesday, June 8th, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms of Tuition, $8 per quarter—$2 in advance.—Days of Instruction, Wednesday and Saturday. may 13

STEREOTYPE BLOCKS.

Purchasers of Stereotype Blocks are requested to take notice, that hereafter the IMPROVED KEY BLOCK, manufactured by the subscribor, will be stamped on the end "F. S. HILL—PATENT." These highly approved Blocks are for sale at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, and at No. 36, Congress street. Information respecting them may be obtained at the Steam Power Press on the Mill Dam; also, at the Steam Presses In School and Lindall streets.

Orders solicited from Country Publishers.

may 7 FREDERICK S. HILL.

SITUATION WANTED. By a young man as Clerk in a wholesale or retail Dry Goods Store. Unexceptionable references will be given. A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Post Office will meet with due attention. 3t may 7

NECK STOCKS. Members of the Anti-Masonic *POLITICAL* party can be supplied with a new article of Stocks a sure preventative of "Throat Cutting" at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington-street. may 7.

EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

THE Exhibition of the Marble Group of Chanting Cherubs, designed and executed by Mr Horatio Greenough, will be opened to the public on Monday, the 9th April, and continue open every day (Sunday excepted) until the 1st June, from the hours of 10 A. M. to 2. P. M.; from 3 P. M., to 6 P. M., and from 8 to 10 *in the Evening.*

Entrance at No. 4, Summer St. 2d door from Washington street.

Season Tickets 50 cents, single Admittances 25 cts. may be obtained at the door, up stairs. april 17th.

epistf.

DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN.—Affecting Scenes; being passages from the Diary of a physician, uniform with Harpers' Family Library. Just published and for sale by May 7. MUNROE & FRANCIS.

DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN—Affecting Scenes; being passages from the diary of a Physician, in one volume, uniform with the *Family Library* Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20 Cornhill. may 7

FAMILY LIBRARY,—No. 17. Lives of Painters and Sculptors—By Allan Cunningham, Esq in three volumes. This day received by RICHARDSON LORD & HOLBROOK. march 7.

TREMONT THEATRE.

Mr. & Mrs. Smith's Benefit.

Mr. W. H. Smith most respectfully inforuls his Friends and the patrons of the Drama, that in consequence of the failure of his first Night, owing to the great inclemency of the weather, he has been induced to offer his name a second time with that of Mrs. SMITH, and they respectfully trust that the entertainments announced will meet with the approbation of the Public.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16th, 1831,

When will be presented, the Petit Comedy in 2 Acts, of a

Roland for an Oliver.

Sir Mark Chase,	Mr. Johnson.
Alfred Highflyer,	Mr. Smith.
Fixture,	Mr. Andrews.
Maria Darlington,	Mrs. Smith.

With the celebrated WALTZING SONG.

Mrs. Selborn,	Miss Eberle.

A Solo on the Clarionette by — Mr. J. Kendall

A Sailor's Hornpipe by — Mr. Anderson.

After which, (1st time in this theatre) the Melo Drama, called

The Woodman's Hut!

Or, The Burning Forest.

Count Conenberg,	Mr Pearson.
Kaunitz,	Mr. Smith.
Schampt,	Mr. Scott.
Amelia,	Mrs. Russell.

Comic Song, 'Richard Short's long History,' Mr Andrews.

Irish Comic Song, "of all the boys," by — Mr. Scott.

To conclude with the laughable Farce called

Nature and Philosophy.

Rolando,	Mr. Johnson.
Colin,	Mrs. Smith.

During the remainder of the Season the Curtain will rise at half past 7 o'clock.

To be let, the Federal St. Theatre, apply to R. Russell

A CARD.

Benefit of Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Smith.

W. H. SMITH begs leave to announce to his friends and the patrons of the drama, that in consequence of the failure of his first night, owing to the great inclemency of the weather he has been induced to offer his name a second time, together with that of Mrs. Smith; and they respectfully trust the entertainments announced will meet the approbation of the public.

ON MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1831.

Will be acted the Petit Comedy, (by the author of Speed the Plough,) entitled

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

Sir Mark Chase,	Mr. Johnson.
Alfred Highflyer,	Mr. Smith.
Maria Darlington,	Mrs. W. H. Smith

A grand Concerto—Clarionette, Mr. J. Kendall.

After which, the highly celebrated melo drama, with appropriate scenery, called the

WOODMAN'S HUT,

Or, the Burning Forest.

Count Conenburg,	Mr. Pearson.
Amelia,	Mrs. Russell.

Comic Song—"Richard Short's Long History," by Mr. Andrews.

The whole to conclude with the highly laughable Farce of

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Colin,	Mrs. W. H. Smith.

☞W. H. Smith has great pleasure in stating, that the terms on which Mr. Russell has offered him his benefit are highly liberal.

☞The box book is now open. may 12

NEW SCHOOL CHEMISTRY. New Conversations on Chemistry, adapted to the present state of that Science, with 118 engravings &c &c. on the basis of Mrs. B's Conversation on Chemistry, This day received by may 14. RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.

PHARMACOPŒIA. The Pharmacopœia of the U. S. for 1830. By the authority of the National Medical conversations held at Washington, This day received and for sale by may 14. RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.

CONVERSATION ON CHEMISTRY, adapted to the present state of that science; wherein its elements are clearly and familiarly explained, with one hundred and eighteen engravings illustrative of the subject, appropriate questions; a list of experiments, and a glossary, on the foundation of Mrs. Marcet's "Conversation on Chemistry," by Thomas P. Jones, M. D, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the Columbian College, Washington City. Just rec'd and for sale by May 14. R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, *Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill*

OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, Or Letters on Horticulture and natural phenomena; interspersed with opinions on domestic economy. Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, may 14. *Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill.*

REMOVAL.

HILLIARD, GRAY & Co., have removed to the College Buildings, No. 112, Washington Street, where they will continue the Publishing and selling of Law, School and Classical Books. may 14.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HYDE having purchased of *Hilliard, Gray & Co.*, their Miscellaneous Stock, will continue the general Bookselling Business at the Boston Bookstore, 134 Washington Street. may 14

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two elegant Houses, in the pleasantest part of Concord, situated on the main street leading from Concord to Groton, within one fourth of a mile of the Meetinghouses, and within a few rods of Concord river. The houses are are built of the very best of materials and by first rate workmen; the accommodations are spacious and convenient, and calculated to accommodate genteel families, or for boarding houses. From all parts of the buildings the prospect is delightful. Any gentlemen who wishes either to purchase or hire, will find by enquiring of the subscriber, that the terms are very reasonable. WM. WHITING. May 13.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE OR TO LET, and possession given immediately, a HOUSE in Littleton, formerly owned and occupied by Wm. Tuttle, Esq.; said house is calculated to accommodate two families. It is situated within a few rods of Smith's and Colburn's taverns, and is well calculated for the accommodation of Mechanics.

Apply to Mr. Augustus Wright and to Mr. Samuel Smith of Littleton, or of the Subscriber. WM. WHITING.

Concord, May 13, 1831. 3 wis

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAWS. A History of English Laws, or an attempt to trace the rise, progress, and successive change of the Common Laws, from the earliest period, to the present time by Geo. Crabb, Esq., (of the inner temple) Barrister at Law, first American Edition. This day received by *RICHARDSON LORD & HOLBROOK.* may 14

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. City COFFEE HOUSE, 334 and 336 North Market street, Albany. R. H. GOULD, late of the Exchange, Boston, intends opening this extensive and elegant establishment, on the first day of May next, as a *Temperance House.* He is induced to do this at the urgent solicitations of the friends of Temperance in the city and country, and from a conviction that the time has arrived when public sentiment will support the undertaking. It is his intention to spare no pains in giving satisfaction those who may patronise him. The commanding situation of the house, and the convenience of the rooms, will, it is hoped, attract the attention of travellers—as also parties and families who can be furnished with private parlours. Gentlemen who wish board by the month or year, will be accommodated on as liberal terms as at any other establishment The house will be furnished with every thing necessary for the comfort or convenience of customers.

A baggage wagon will be in attendance on the arrival of boats, to convey baggage free of charge.

N. B. A stable attached to the establishment. may 14

WISE'S COFFEE HOUSE.—Corner of Milk and Atkinson Streets. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above establishment.

Also parties served as usual with the varieties of the season. Refreshments and single meals furnished through the the day. may 14 3t.

FENCING ACADEMY.

MESSRS. PENCI & PETIT,

No. 61, Washington-street, up stairs.

Instruction in the BROAD SWORD, SMALL SWORD and QUARTER STAFF.

march 25 1sf

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH,

For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Cleaning the Mouth.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purposes of the best deutrifice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

That the public may rest assured of the very salutary effects of this composition, the following recommendations which have been received by Lowe & Reed, Proprietors, are submitted.

From C. H. Stedman, M. D.

U. S Marine Hospital, March 9, 1831. Having examined and employed the Chlorine Tooth Wash, prepared by you, I feel happy to say that I am fully convinced of its utility in diseases of the teeth and gums; and with this view I cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the public.

Yours respectfully, C. H. STEDMAN.

From S. A. Shurtleff, M. D.

I have used your 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' and find it an excellent article for removing the fetid breath from decayed teeth, and also in restoring the gums when spongy, to perfect health. On using it in the evening, it will preserve a sweet and pleasant taste in the mouth during the whole night. I have prescribed it in diseases occasioned by mercurials, and find it excels all other remedies in restoring the mouth to a healthy state, in a short time.

Yours, &c. S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Boston, March 15, 1831.

From J. B. Flint, M. D.

I have administered the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you were good enough to put into my hands, and at your request im very willing to say, that the result of my little experience confirms the opinion I had formed of it from a knowledge of its composition. I believe it to be an ingenious, agreeable, and efficacious preparation for preventing the offensive effects of depraved secretions in the mouth, and for invigorating and preserving the gums.

JOSH. B. FLINT.

Boston, March 16, 1831.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. Webster.

☞Other recommendations may be found on the wrapper to each bottle.

Sold Wholesale by Lowe and Reed, No. 111, State-street; by Jos. Kidder, corner of Court and Hanover-streets; D. Henchman, Cambridge-street; T. Farrington, 14 Hanover-street; Jarvis & Pearson, and J. T. Brown, Washington-street. Price 50 cents. e3w1y. May 14

BOOKS ON POPULAR EDUCATION, Published by MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington Street, Boston.

CARDS for INFANT SCHOOLS, 50 kinds, with Lithographic Figures, coloured. Lessons for infantile education, either at home or in schools, printed in the best manner with large type, and put into pasteboard, viz,

Roman and Italic Alphabets, pasted on one board	1
Weekly Course of instruction—Card to Teachers	1
Natural History, A to Z, with coloured plates of animals and Lessons in Reading and Spelling,	25
Precepts from Scripture, large type—Lessons on Time, Money, Measures, Clock Dial, Commandments &c.	8
Grammar, the first principles illustrated by pictures	2
Spellings, in large type, defined by pictures	7
Arithmetic Lessons, illustrated by pictures, and prepared by the author of the North American Arithmetic	4
Clock Face, prepared with moveable Hands consisting of 109 Lessons on pasteboard, making Cards	50

PRIMARY CARDS,—(For Primary Schools,) coloured, or plain. Lessons for Primary Schools, containing a selection from the first Book of the Edinburgh Sessional Schools adapted to the use of Primary Schools, on stout pasteboard.—These Cards will save the expense of Books for beginners.

APPARATUS FOR INFANT SCHOOLS, for illustrating Astronomy, Geometry, Mechanics, &c. &c. &c.; neatly packed in a box.

COMMON SCHOOL & YOUTH'S LIBRARIES, calculated for cheap and extensive circulation.

Munroe & Francis having long been engaged in the publication of Books for children, of a highly moral and entertaining character, and believing that a more extensive circulation of them would be advantageous to the rising generation, have projected the plan of having a select number uniformly bound into one series, comprising eighty-seven volumes, excluding every thing sectarian or frivolous, and offering them as the best and cheapest foundation which can be laid for a youth's library in all the school districts of America.

Every one knows how important it is, that the minds of children should be well occupied, in order to prevent vicious imaginations and firmly to impress good principles, and what can subserve this great end more effectually than the establishment of appropriate libraries, which shall possess powerful attractions, and, by the aid of pictures and entertaining narrative, keep up enlivened attention?

Besides, children ardently wish, and they ought not to be denied the privilege to read other books, while they are pursuing the daily routine of school exercises; such reading will always aid the preceptor as well as improve the pupil, by developing early those faculties to whose expansion and cultivation all instruction is directed.

When it is considered too, how much precious time is wasted in long winter evenings, in idleness or sleep, or something worse, for the want of interesting books to improve the understanding and the heart, it ought to be a prime object of every gentleman of influence in community to aid in the establishment of juvenile libraries. If such a project be once attempted, and the increase of books and of information will be as sure as that light follows the rising of the sun.

The books now selected, can be read with as much pleasure by the adult as by the

Miscellany.

For the New England Galaxy.

TO OLIVE.

IN LAMENT.

"Oh gentle shade—reproach me not
For hours of mirth too long gone by
Thy loveliness was ne'er forgot
However wild the revelry.
For o'er the silent goblet—thou
Art still remembered, and a cloud
Comes o'er my heart, and o'or my brow,
And I am lone, when all are loud."

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

I have stood amid the mirthful where soft lights poured down a gleam
Like sunshine amid summer clouds half lulled into a dream
And perfumes such as humming birds would haunt in tropic bowers,
Came wafted on the heated air from wreathes of dying flowers.
And beauty with her breezy step and spirit-stirring tone,
Flew past me as if light and song seemed made for her alone.
I have stood all sad and lonely 'mid the incense and the glare,
For dreams of thee, deserted one—pursued me *even there!*
I have stood amid the mirthful when the spell which music flings
O'er troubled hearts was stealing from a thousand charmed strings;
And the chime of gentle voices rising thrillingly and free
Came like a mermaid's vespers, wafted o'er the summer sea;
And it led me back to many a field and fountain far away,
To many a wild and happy sport and well remembered day.
And deep and hidden springs of tears rose to the witching strain,
For it led me, like a weary child back to my home again.
I have stood upon the village green when children were at play,
Like scattered rose-leaves flaunting on the merry winds of May.
With that Eden charm of innocence, those beams of hope, and truth,
That mantle, like a glory, on the sunward brow of youth:
But O! the joyance of the young—all birdlike though it be,
Brings but a dark and mournful dream of flighted years to me.
The blessed voices of my home around me seem to swell,
And the echoes of a ruined heart leap madly to the spell.
When Memory, like the Hebrew's dove roams o'er the desart past,
Thou art the ark in which she folds her weary wings at last:
Thou art the sweetest singing bird in feeling's tuneful nest,
Thou art the star of Fancy's heaven the first and loveliest.
True as the needle to the pole my heart to thee alone
Turns fondly ever—Mexico!—my beautiful—my own.
Oh for the morning's wings—I pine to fly and be at rest
Beneath thy rich romantic skies—thou Eden of the west.
'Tis there—'tis there—my pleasant home in sunset seems to lie,
The green sierra's giant brow is gleaming in the sky,
And odours from the mountain trees stream downward to the deep,
As if the hills in weariness had sighed themselves to sleep;
And fire-flies from the forest shades burst out on wings of light
Like elves that start from folding flowers to haunt the dreams of night.
Or eyes beloved, o'er which no shade of change or care hath come,
They hail the weary hearted back to all the joys of home.
And *thee* methinks I see thee still when meeting but to part,
With feelings all too deep for words I held thee to my heart,
And wept as I had never wept 'mid passions frenzied strife,
The tears that made that moment seem my bitterest of life.
I see thee still, but oh thine eye whose glistening laughter wore,
The starry sheen of summer waves on thine own Indian shore.
How may the stricken heart endure those yearnings of remorse,
That make the changes storied there—an anguish and a curse.
Ere I could school these coward lips to frame one cause to part,
A boding of the present lay, like poison, at my heart,
A cloud, which ne'er hath vanished—roll'd its gloom o'er breast and brain,
And Hope's benighted eye hath sought its pilot star in vain.
Oh many an hour of wretchedness that inward care hath brought,
E'en when thy sad and searching eye had gazed and known it not.
Poor worldling—I have hid my pangs with all the masquer's art,
My laugh hath mocked me from the roof—but oh—my heart—my heart.

A. L. P.

East Cambridge, 1831.

THE MIDSHIPMEN'S DOG. The Story below is by Capt. Basil Hall, and is taken from a new work in 3 vols, just published entitled "Fragments of Voyages and Travels, including Anecdotes of a Naval Life: chiefly for the use of young persons."

"During the long winters of our slothful discontent at Bermuda, caused by the peace of Amiens, the grand resource, both of the idle and the busy, amongst all classes of the Leander's officers, was shooting—that never-ending, still-beginning amusement, which Englishmen carry to the remotest corners of the habitable globe—popping away in all countries, thinking only of the game, and often but too reckless of the prejudices or fears of the natives. This propensity is indulged even in those uninhabited regions of the earth which are visited only once in an age; and if Captain Parry had reached the Pole, he would unquestionably have had a shot at the axis of the earth! In the mean time, the officers and the young gentlemen of the flag-ship at Bermuda, in the beginning of 1803, I suppose to keep their hands in for the war which they saw brewing, and hourly prayed for, were constantly blazing away amongst the cedar groves and orange plantations of those fairy islands, which appeared more and more beautiful after every such excursion. The midshipmen were generally obliged to content themselves with knocking down the blue and red birds with the ship's pistols, charged with his majesty's gunpowder, and, for want of small shot, with slugs formed by cutting up his majesty's musket-bullets. The officers aimed at higher game, and were of course better provided with guns and ammunition. Several of these gentlemen had brought from England some fine dogs—high-bred pointers; while the 'middies', also not to be outdone, must needs have a dog of their own—they recked very little of what breed; but some sort of animal they said they must have. I forget how we procured the strange-looking beast whose services we contrived to engage; but, having once obtained him, we were not slow in giving him our best affections. It is true, he was as ugly as any thing could possibly be. His colour was a dirty, reddish yellow: and while a part of his hair twisted itself up in curls, a part hung down, quite straight almost to the ground. He was utterly useless for all the purposes of real sport, but quite good enough to furnish the mids with plenty of fun when they went on shore—in chasing pigs, barking at old, white-headed negresses, and other amusements, suited to the exalted taste and habits of the rising generation of officers. People will differ as to the merits of dogs; but we had no doubts as to the great superiority of ours over all the others on board, though the name we gave him certainly implied no such confidence on our part. After a full deliberation, it was decided to call him *Shakings*. Now, it must be explained, that 'shakings' is the name given to small fragments of rope yarns, odds and ends of cordage, bits of oakum, old lanyards—in short, to any kind of refuse arising out of the wear and tear of the ropes. This odd name was perhaps bestowed on our beautiful favourite in consequence of his colour not being very dissimilar to that of well-tarred Russia hemp; while the resemblance was increased by many a dab of pitch, which his rough coat imbibed from the seams between the planks of the deck, in the hot weather. If old Shakings was no great beauty, he was, at least, the most companionable of dogs; and though he dearly loved the midshipmen, and was dearly beloved by them in return, he had enough of the animal in his composition to take a still higher pleasure in the society of his own kind. So that, when the high-bred, showy pointers belonging to the officers came on board, after a shooting excursion, Mr. Shakings lost no time in applying to them for news. The pointers, who liked this sort of familiarity very well, gave poor Shakings all sorts of encouragement. Not so their masters; they could not bear to see 'such an abominable cur,' as they called our favorite, 'at once so cursedly dirty and so utterly useless, mixing with their sleek and well-kept animals!'"

[The Captain then proceeds at length to state how—from first kicking and driving away the midshipmen's dog, the officers, on a repitition of his familiarities, ordered him to be sent ashore, to the great indignation of the young gentlemen, who had well-nigh mutinied on the occasion—how, by one means or other, he was re-placed on board—and thus proceeds to relate the consequences of his third return from banishment:]

"We had a grand jollification on the night of Shaking's restoration; and his health was in the very act of being drank, with three times three, when the officer of the watch, hearing an uproar below, the sounds of which were conveyed distinctly up the windsail, sent down to put our lights out; and we were forced to march off, growling, to our hammocks. Next day, to our surprise and horror, old Shakings was not to be seen or heard of. We searched every where, interrogated the cockswains of all the boats, and cross-questioned the marines who had been sentries during the night on the forecastle, gangways, and poop; but all in vain!—no trace of Shakings could be found. At length the idea began to gain ground amongst us, that the poor beast had been put an end to by some diabolical means; and our ire mounted accordingly. This suspicion seemed the more natural, as the officers said not a word about the matter, nor even asked us what we had done with our dog. While we were in this state of excitement and distraction for our loss, one of the midshipmen, who had some drollery in his composition, gave a new turn to the expression of our thoughts. This gentleman, who was more than twice as old as most of us, say about thirty, had won the affections of the whole of our class, by the gentleness of his manners, and the generous part he always took on our side. He bore amongst us the pet name of Daddy; and certainly he was like a father to those amongst us who, like myself, were quite adrift in the ship, without any one to look after them. He was a man of talents and classical education, but he had entered the navy far too late in life ever to take to it cordially."

[The author then goes on into a strain of remark on the characteristics of the individual mentioned, and "whose early history could never be found out"—but in fact the youngsters never inquired too closely into the matter, being contented with his protection against the "oldsters,"—which he concludes as follows:]

"It will easily be supposed, that our kind Daddy took more than usual interest in this affair of Shakings, and that he was applied to by us at every stage of the transaction. He was sadly perplexed, of course, when the dog was finally missing; and, for some days, he could give us no comfort, nor suggest any mode of revenge which was not too dangerous for his young friends to put in practice. He prudently observed, that as we had no certainty to go upon, it would be foolish to get ourselves into a serious scrape for nothing at all. 'There can be no harm, however,' he continued, in his dry and slightly-sarcastic way, which all who knew him will recollect as well as if they saw him now, drawing his hand slowly across his mouth and chin—'there can be no harm, my boys, in putting the other dogs in mourning for their dear departed friend Shakings; for, whatever is come of him, he is lost to them as well as to us, and his memory ought to be duly respected.' This hint was no sooner given than a cry was made for crape, and every chest and bag ransacked, to procure badges of mourning. The pointers were speedily rigged up with a large bunch of crape, tied in a handsome bow, upon the left leg of each, just above the knee. The joke took immediately. The officers could not help laughing; for, though we considered them little better than fiends at that moment of excitement, they were, in fact, except in this instance, the best-natured and most indulgent men I remember to have sailed with. They, of course, ordered the crape to be instantly cut off from the dogs' legs; and one of the officers remarked to us, seriously, that as we had now had our piece of fun out, there were to be no more such tricks. Off we scampered, to consult old Daddy what was to be done next, as we had been positively ordered not to meddle any more with the dogs. 'Put the *pigs* in mourning,' he said. All our crape was expended by this time; but this want was soon supplied by men whose trade it is to discover resources in difficulty. With a generous devotion to the cause of public spirit, one of these juvenile mutineers pulled of his black handkerchief, and, tearing it in pieces, gave a portion to each of the circle, and away we all started to put into practice this new suggestion of our director-general of mischief. The row which ensued in the pigsty was prodigious—for, in those days, hogs were allowed a place on board of a man-of-war,—a custom most wisely abolished of late years, since nothing can be more out of character with any ship than such nuisances. As these matters of taste and cleanliness were nothing to us, we did not intermit our noisy labor till every one of the grunters had his armlet of such crape as we had been able to muster. We then watched our opportunity, and opened the door so as to let out the whole herd of swine on the main-deck, just at a moment when a group of the officers were standing on the fore part of the quarter-deck. Of course, the liberated pigs, delighted with their freedom, passed in review under the very nose of our superiors, each with his mourning knot displayed, grunting or squealing along, as if it was their express object to attract attention to their domestic sorrow for the loss of Shakings. The officers were excessively provoked, as they could not help seeing that all this was affording entertainment, at their expense, to the whole crew; for, although the men took no part in this touch of insubordination, they were ready enough in those idle times of the weary, weary peace, to catch at any species of distraction or devilry, no matter what, to compensate for the loss of their wonted occupation of pommelling their enemies. The matter, therefore, necessarily became rather serious; and the whole gang of us being sent for on the quarter-deck, we were ranged in a line, each with his toes at the edge of a plank, according to the orthodox fashion of these gregarious scoldings, technically called 'toe-the-line matches.' We were then given to understand that our proceedings were impertinent, and, after the orders we had received, highly offensive. It was with much difficulty that either party could keep their countenances during this official lecture, for, while it was going on, the sailors were endeavoring, by the direction of the officers, to remove the bits of silk from the legs of the pigs. If, however, it be difficult—as most difficult we found it—to put a hog into mourning, it is a job ten times more troublesome to take him out again. Such at least is the fair inference from these two experiments—the only ones perhaps on record—for it cost half the morning to undo what we had effected in less than an hour, to say nothing of the unceasing and outrageous uproar which took place along the decks, especially under the guns, and even under the coppers, forward in the galley, where two or three of the youngest pigs had wedged themselves, apparently resolved to die rather than submit to the degradation of being deprived of their mourning. All this was very creditable to the memory of poor Shakings; but, in the course of the day, the real secret of this extraordinary difficulty of taking a pig out of mourning was discovered. Two of the mids were detected in the very fact of tying on a bit of black buntin to the leg of a sow, from which the seamen declared they had already cut off crape and silk enough to have made her a complete suit of black. As soon as these fresh offences were reported, the whole party of us were ordered to the mast-head as a punishment. Some were sent to sit on the topmast cross tress, some on the top-gallant yard-arms, and one small gentleman being perched at the jib-boom end, was very properly balanced abaft by another little culprit at the extremity of the gaff. In this predicament we were hung out to dry for six or eight hours, as old Daddy remarked to us with a grin, when we were called down as the night fell."

[The same *fidus Achates* managed in the evening to extract from the butcher that he had thrown the dog overboard along with a 24 lb. shot. We omit the particulars.]

"Next morning, when the officers were assembled at breakfast in the ward room, the door of the captain of marines' cabin was suddenly opened, and that officer, half shaved, and laughing through a collar of soap-suds, stalked out, with a paper in his hand. 'Here,' he exclaimed, 'is a copy of verses, which I found just now in my basin. I can't tell how they got there, nor what they are about;—but you shall judge." So he read the two following stanzas of doggerel:—

'When the Northern Confed'racy threaten'd our shores,
And roused Albion's lion, reclining to sleep,
Preservation was taken of all the kings stores,
Nor so much as a *rope yarn* was launched in the deep.

But now it is peace, other hopes are in view.
And all active service as light as a feather—
The stores may be ——, and humanity too,
For *Shakings* and *shot* are thrown o'erboard together

I need hardly say in what quarter of the ship this biting morsel of cock-pit satire was concocted, nor indeed who wrote it, for there was no one but our good Daddy who was equal to such a flight. About midnight, an urchin—who shall be nameless—was thrust out of one of the after-ports of the lower deck, from which he clambered up to the marine officer's port, and the sash happening to have been lowered down on the gun, the epigram, copied by another of the youngsters, was pitched into the soldier's basin. The wisest thing would have been for the officers to have said nothing about the matter, and let it blow by; but angry people are seldom judicious—so they made a formal complaint to the captain, who, to do him justice, was not a little puzzled how to settle the affair. The reputed author, however, was called up, and the captain said to him, 'Pray, sir, are you the author of these lines?'—'I am, sir,' he replied, after a little consideration. 'Then, all I can say is,' remarked the captain, 'they are clever enough, in their way—but take my advice, and write no more such verses'. So the affair ended."

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the ship Triton, Captain Smith, at this port from Buenos Ayres, we have been favored by Mr. Topliff with the Buenos Ayres Packet to March 19th, together with the 5th and 6th Bulletins of the confederate army.

On the 3d of March the confederate army under General Lopez had some severe skirmishing with the forces of General Paz, amounting to 1500 cavalry and 1000 infantry, and some flying artillery. The confederates claimed the advantage, and stated that more than 40 of the troops of Paz had been killed and 200 wounded. The 6th Bulletin contains despatches from Colonel Coe, of the confederate army to the Minister of War, detailing the defeat of the forces of General Jordan, and the landing and dispersion of the forces of General Lavalle in Entrerios. Some prisoners were also sent in by Colonel Coe. We find no political news of importance.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated at Buenos Ayres by the sons of Erin, by a dinner, at which Rev. T. O'Gorman presided, and the day went off with much rejoicing.

The following note is from Captain Smith:

"Mr. FORBES, our Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, had been suffering a most severe indisposition, and his physician had given it as his opinion that the best, and perhaps the only chance of his recovering his health, would be for him to revisit his native country and friends for a short time. Mr. F. has publicly announced his intention of complying with the advice, with a view to disposing of his property in that country, which, however, was deemed wholly impracticable at the time of my departure."

The National Bank of Buenos Ayres appeared to be in a prosperous state. A report to the stockholders stated the profits of the establishments for the last six months at 640,000 dollars. A dividend of 6 per cent. for the same time was also declared.

A British Episcopal church had been built and consecrated at Buenos Ayres.

The papers acknowledge files of Valparaiso papers to the 17th January, which contained no political or mercantile news from that quarter.

By official communicaiions from Santa Fe, and Entrerios, received by His Excellency the Governor of the Province, it is announced that the troops of the Governor of Entrerios attacked in the field near the Cle, the forces which D. Ricardo Lopez Jordan had collected, and the result was, a complete defeat of the latter, after a contest in which triumph crowned with success the forces of those who maintain the legitimate authority.

To His Excellency the Minister of War and of the Marine.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that on the 12th inst., I fell in with a lighter near Caracoles, which had on board three officers who had left Buenos Ayres, without passports or papers of any kind, and according to the declaration of the Captain, which Your Excellency will see inclosed, the said officers compelled the Captain to take them on board and convey them to the Banda Oriental. The three others were put on board by an order from D. Pedro Barrenechea, with a request that I would send them back to Buenos Ayres for having taken up arms against the lecitimate authorities. Indeed they all went with D. Juan Lavalle from Soriano, were engaged in this movement, and have been conspicuous in the recent disturbances.

On the 13th I took possession of a lighter lying at Fray Vento with all its appurtenances, having on board arms, cartridge boxes, carabines, clothing, &c. much stained with blood. Last evening I was informed that it belonged to Lavalle, and that some wounded officers had been put on board of it, who had escaped from Entrerios.

I found this port on my arrival in great confusion, but have succeeded in establishing quiet and order.

The officers from Buenos Ayres who have passed from the Banda Oriental since the defeat of General Jordan, (who has just passed the Uruguay) are pursued by the troops under General Barrenechea, and it is thought they cannot escape.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. H. COE.

Gualeguaychu, March 15, 1831.

To His Excellency, General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas. On board the Sarandi off Gualeguaychu, March 15, 1831.

Respected Sir—I hasten to give your Excellency the following intelligence.

On the 11th inst. Gen. Jordan, with a division of more than 500 men, was completely routed by D. Pedro Barrenechea, with a force very inferior in numbers, near Nogoya, and last evening D. Ricardo crossed to the Banda Oriental, and is now at the house of one Haedo, wounded and in bed.

Lavalle, without being apprized of the defeat of Ricardo, left Soriano with 40 officers for the purpose of joining him, and is now on a mountain 15 leagues distant, besieged by several parties of the confederate forces, and probably before this reaches your Excellency, he and his officers will have become the victims of his mad ambition. Some of them have been already taken, and several killed.

I have on board at this moment six of his officers whom I took when they were forced to escape from Entrerios; a sufficient proof of the critical situation in which he found himself.

I am at present occupied in dispatching some small parties of countrymen to join Chancaca, who is in pursuit of Lavalle and his officers.

I am not yet apprised of the movements of Espino, but I am informed that he is on his march from Mandisovi towards Arroyo de la China, with a considerable force. Indeed I do not see any way that Lavelle can escape. I am expecting every moment an officer from General Barrenecha to inform me where I can be most usefully employed. At the same time I send you a proclamation drawn up by Lavalle, but not signed, and a letter from Soriano, which a countryman brought me from Entrerios. The squadron is in excellent order, and anxious for an opportunity to distinguish itself. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN H. COE.

MEXICO, March 22. The war of the south is almost terminated; the rebellious come voluntarily forward to receive the benefits of the amnesty, and the republic, in a short time, will have been restored to tranquillity. The march of the government is still progressive, and rapid improvements are springing up in all the branches of the administration.

Tampico, de Tamaulipas, 26th March.—Public confidence revives every where, and the credit of the common weal is daily increasing through the judicious measures of the government. The collector of customs for the port of Tampico, has lately forwarded to England, by orders from the government, sixty thousand dollars to pay the interest money, due to the stockholders in old standing loans. Several sums have also been sent to New-Orleans by the National Bank, to meet the purchase of machineries and tools, necessary for the manufactures, which are being established in our country. The useful employ of public moneys, and the absence of peculation have made the present administration perfectly satisfactory. I shall continue to apprise you of the passing events; of such information you will make a proper use, to silence the detractors of a government, which constitutes the happiness of our country.

CLEAR MATTER OF PROOF.

Mother Hopkins told me, that she heard Green's wife say, that John Harries' wife told her, that granny Hopkins heard the widow Bashman say, that Capt. Weed's wife thought Col. Hopkins's wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife, that she heard John Frink's wife say, that her mother told her, that Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.

POPULAR EDUCATION. Cards for Infant Schools. (50 kinds.) With Lithographic Figures Coloured. Lessons for infantile education, either at home or in schools, printed in the best manner with large type, and put upon pasteboard. viz. Roman and Italic Alphabets, pasted on one board 1; Weekly Course of Instruction—Card to Teachers 1; Natural History, A to Z, with colored plates of animals—and Lessons in Reading and Spelling 26; Precepts from Scripture, large type—Lessons on Time, Money, Measures, Clock-Dial, Commandments, &c. 8; Grammar, the first principles illustrated by pictures 2; Spellings, in large type, defined by pictures 7; Arithmetic Lessons, illustrated by pictures, and prepared by the author of the North-American Arithmetic 4; Clock Face, prepared with moveable Hands 1; consisting of 100 Lessons on pasteboard, making Cards 50.

PRIMARY CARDS. (For Primary Schools.)
Colored, or plain.
Lessons for Primary Schools, containing a selection from the First Book of the Edinburgh Sessional School, adapted to the use of primary schools, on stout pasteboard.—*These Cards will save the expense of books for beginners.*

APPARATUS FOR INFANT SCHOOLS,
For illustrating Astronomy, Geometry, Mechanics, &c. &c. neatly packed in a box.
The Above are for Sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS.

COWPER AND THOMPSON'S WORKS, in 1 vol. The Works of Cowper and Thompson, including many Letters and Poems never before published in this country. With a new and interesting Memoir of the Life of Thompson. Complete in 1 vol. Just received by
april 8 RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.

NEW STEREOTYPE BLOCK.—The Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, 39, Congress-street, are prepared to furnish Stereotype Blocks of Mr. Hill's new construction, at the manufacturer's prices. One of the Blocks may be seen at the above Foundry, where dealers are respectfully invited to call. 3tis april 8

ROMANCE OF HISTORY. France
By Leitch Ritchie
"Truth is strange,
Stranger than fiction."—LORD BYRON.
in two volumes. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20 Cornhill. april 22.

DESTINY, a novel. Shortly will be published by CARY & LEA, Destiny, by the author of Marriage, Inheritance, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.

"The author of these works is evidently a female, and as evidently one that has had abundant opportunities of observing society in a great variety of its walks. Add to this a keen relish for the ridiculous—a profound veneration for the virtuous, a taste in composition extremely chaste, simple, and unaffected: and perhaps the literary character of this young lady has been sufficiently outlined. She has much in common with the other great authoresses of her time, but she has also much to distinguish her from them. She unites the perfect purity and moral elevation of mind visible in all Miss Baillie's delightful works, with much of the same caustic vigor of satire, that has made Miss Edgeworth's pen almost as fearful as fascinating.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"There remains behind, not only a large harvest, but laborers capable of gathering it in. More than one writer has of late displayed talents of this description; and if the present Author, himself a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a brother, or perhaps a sister shadow, he would mention, in particular, the Author of the very lively work, entitled "Marriage."—*Conclusion of "Tales of My Landlord."*
april 22

FREDERIC S. HILL, Printer and Publisher, No. 36, Congress, corner of Lindall-street, Boston, executes Printing of *every description*, neatly, promptly and on reasonable terms. Book Printing done on new fonts of type, when required, and in strict accordance with the taste of customers.

Heavy Job Printing performed with despatch. F. S. Hill is constantly receiving new patterns of job type, and is prepared to attend to orders of any magnitude.

Several fonts of second hand job type, from the Boston Type and Sterotype Foundry, and Greele and Willis' establishment, are offered for sale very cheap.

REMOVAL. C. BASSETT & CO. have removed from No. 52 & 53 Cornhill, to 172 Washington Street. April 15. epis tf.

E. & G. MERRIAM have lately published THE CHILD'S GUIDE: Comprising Familiar Lessons, designed to aid in correct reading, spelling, defining, thinking and acting. "The preface contains some important practical suggestions to teachers, and we should judge the book is worthy of a fair trial in the primary schools." *Education Reporter.*

"This little work seems admirably adapted to fill an existing space in the regular line of infant reading books.—The subjects are well chosen; and from the eagerness and manifest gratification evinced by our own children in the perusal, we infer that those subjects are such as peculiarly interest young minds." *U. S. Lit. Adv.*

"The pieces are well adapted to instruction, and the improvement of infant minds." *Mass. Yeoman.*

For sale also by CARTER & HENDEE, PIERCE & PARKER, Boston. D. F. ROBINSON & Co, Hartford. H. HOWE, N. Haven. J. LEAVITT, N. York. Brookfield, April 13. [April 15.]

MAXWELL, a Novel. Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill. Maxwell, a Novel. By the author of "Sayings and Doings." In two vols. Also—Good's Book of Nature, a new edition. april 8

HAZEN'S SCHOOL BOOKS.—The Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1. two parts with 402 cuts.

The Speller and Definer or Class Book No. 2. designed to answer the purposes of a spelling Book and to supersede the necessity of the use of a dictionary as a Class Book. For sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS. april 22.

FOR removing Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Redness, Blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions of the skin. This admirable Cosmetic has received universal approbation by all who have used it. The excellent qualities it possesses is in entirely eradicating from the skin, humors of every kind, from whatsoever cause originating, and gradually producing a soft, clear, and delicate complexion, and by its use it imparts to the Neck, Face and arms, a beautiful and healthy bloom, preserves the most delicate texture, and renders rough and harsh skin beautifully smooth and even and by due perseverance in the application of the Cream of Cocoa, a delicate complexion is produced. As this cosmetic is innocious, it may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate Lady or Child. To gentlemen whose faces are tender after shaving the Cream of Cocoa will be found excellent in ameliorating those unpleasant sensations which are often produced. it is highly recommended for Scrofula and Salt Rheum.

For sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets.

RINGWORMS. DR. SOLOMON'S celebrated Ointment for the cure of Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and cutaneous eruptions which break out upon the skin. There never has been an article introduced which has given such universal satisfaction as the above ointment, to all who have used it. Ringworms, by the use of this article, have entirely disappeared in three or four days. For sale by HENRY WHITE, Druggist (General Agent for the United States) corner of Court and Tremont street, Boston.

Orders from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. nov. 28

NEW BOOKS.—Memoirs of the Rev. H. Martyn by Rev. John Sargent—a new edition, from the 10th London edition—With an introductory Essay and an Appendix by the American editor.

Dr. Smith's Essay on the Cultivation of Bees—an Essay on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime towns and cities, as a source of domestic economy and profit. Just received by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK. april 22

COPARTNERSHIP. SIGNOR A. A. PENCI & MONS. PETIT have formed a copartnership, and are now prepared to give instruction in the elegant accomplishment of FENCING, at their Room in Washington-s, No. 61, up stairs. Lessons in the BROAD SWORD and QUARTER STAFF, will be given at the same place, by Signor Penci.

For terms apply as above. epistf mar 13

TEXT BOOK FOR TEACHERS. Account of the Edinburgh Sessional School, and the other parochial institutions for education established in that city in the year 1812; with strictures on education in general. By John Wood. Esq. printed at Edinburgh: reprinted by MUNROE & FRANCIS april 22.

TO PRINTERS. For sale at the office of the New-England Galaxy, a full font, two alphabets, TWENTY LINE PICA, cast at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. It is but little worn, and will be sold at a bargain.

Also—A Font of TWELVE LINE PICA, from Greele & Willis' Foundry. This font consists of Capitals and Lower Case, and will be disposed of very low.

Also—A Font of SIXTEEN LINE PICA, Italic Capitals, from the Foundry of Greele & Willis.

The above will be sold separately, or in a single lot.—They are in excellent order, and have been in use but a few months. istf feb 4

TUITION OF VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
In Single Lessons, and in Classes.

MR. EDW. RICH. HANSEN, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. He will give single Lessons either at home or abroad in Singing; also on the Piano Forte, Guitar, German Flute, Violin, Tenor, Violoncello, Double Bass, and other instruments.

He will attend Classes of Young Ladies for Singing at his Music Room, two evenings every week; also at Boarding Schools during the day, if such be desired.

He will attend one night weekly a Class of 20 gentlemen, who may desire to improve themselves on different instruments, teaching them how to play together in a course of Lessons, which will not only be progressive, but which will also prove agreeable and amusing.

He will attend one night a week a Class for the instruction of the elements of Harmony.

If meeting with sufficient encouragement, he will occasionally add Lectures on various Musical branches, to which his pupils will all have free admission.

Mr. H. has removed to No. 104, Court-street, (in a private family, a few doors west of Concert Hall,) where he will be happy to inform applicants of further particulars. march 11. tf

FRENCH SHOES. *ISAAC WILLIAMS* No. 180, Washington-street, has just received an additional supply of very superior Paris made Shoes, from Este Manufactory, consisting of elegant Satin, Silk, Kid, Morocco, and Prunella.

Also on hand, a prime assortment of India Rubber Shoes, selected expressly for retailing.

LACKAWANA COAL. Persons who are not already supplied with their fuel for the winter, are respectfully requested to try the Lackawana Coal, which ignites easily, and burns freely with a cheerful blaze, emitting a very pleasant expansive heat. It is almost the only kind used in New York, and many respectable families are using it in this city with great satisfaction.

Orders will be received at the office of the subscriber, No. 6 City Hall State street, or at the wharf of Wm. H. PRENTICE & SON, No. 43, Purchase street. The coal will be broken, screened, and delivered in any part of the city at *seven dollars a ton.* For cooking in kitchen grates it has a decided preference, in consequence of its igniting much easier and having much less impurities than the other kinds. N. P. ELDRIDGE.

RUSSIA RIDING BELTS. A very superior article for persons who ride much, are afflicted wit weakness in the back, or inclined to stoop, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington-street. march 27 tf

MR. & MRS. BONFILS' YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTION.—The Tenth term of this Institution *Mount Vernon, Boston*, will commence on the first Monday of March next. The English Department, under the immediate direction of Mrs. Bonfils, embraces a complete course of English education, and is divided into four regular and distinct classes. The French Department, under the immediate direction of Mr. Bonfils, embraces a thorough course of the French Language, and it is also divided into four distinct and regular classes—The Italian, Spanish, Latin and the Classics are connected with this department. The course of instruction, in both the English and French Departments, is graduated, and analagous to that of Colleges for the other sex; but modified and adapted to the peculiar duties of the female, and to that station in which she is destined to move. The mode of teaching is founded on reasoning principles, and long and successful experience. Among the peculiar advantages which the boarding scholars and in a great degree the day scholars enjoy at this Institution, are the constant society of Mr. & Mrs. Bonfils and a French lady, and the consequent attention to manners and morals, so essential to good education; and it is obvious that whilst the young ladies are improving and perfecting themselves in the essentials of education, by that familiar intercourse with their instructors, they must imperceptibly acquire an easy and natural manner of expressing themselves in the French Language, and on a variety of subjects. The day scholars, as well as the boarding scholars, will have the privilege of attending their *soirees* or weekly *conversaziones*, and a course of lectures on the French and Italian Literature and the Classics, which will commence on the first Thursday of March next, and continue until vacation in August.—Requisite attention is given to exercise and recreation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonfils will always keep in view the principal objects of their system of education, viz:—To *develope* and *improve the intellectual faculties of their pupils, to enlarge the views and cultivate the taste, and to form habits of usefulness and happiness, and finally to qualify them to act their part like intelligent and accountable beings.*

Drawing, Music, and Dancing, are taught by the most approved Masters.

Prospectus in full, terms of tuition, board, regulations, &c. may be had on application to the Institution.

Mount Vernon, Boston, Feb. 11. eow.is

THE LAST DAYS OF BISHOP HEBER, by Thomas Robinson, A. M. Archdeacon of Madras, and late domestic Chaplain to his lordship.

"Dear Friend! so pleasant didst thou make those days,
That in my heart—long as my heart shall beat—
Minutest recollections still will live,
Still be the source of joy."

Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS 18 & 20 Cornhill. april 29.

SPIRIT OF THE ANNUALS; For 1831. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. Also LIVES OF REMARKABLE YOUTH, of both sexes. april 29.

AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL. A few complete sets of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, can be supplied by the publishers. Price, $12 for 12 Nos. being for the years 1829, 30, and 30.

CAREY & LEA

The following extracts show the estimation in which this journal is held in Europe.

"Several of the American Journals are before us. * * * * Of these the American Journal of the Medical Sciences is by far the better periodical; it is, indeed, the best of the trans-atlantic medical publications; and to make a comparison nearer home, is in most respects superior to the great majority of European works of the same description."—*The Lancet Jan. 1831.*

"We need scarcely refer our esteemed and highly continent cotemporary, [*The American Journal of the Medical Sciences,*] from whom we quote to our critical remarks on the opinions of our own countrymen, or to the principles which influence us in the discharge of our editorial duties. Our copious extracts from his unequalled publication, unnoticing multitudes of others which come before us, are the best proof of the esteem which we entertain for his talents and abilities."—*London Medical and Surgical Journal, March 1830.*

"The American Journal of the Medical Sciences is one of the most complete and best edited of the numerous periodical publications of the United States."—*Bulletin des Sciences Medicales, Tom. XIV.* april 29.

NEW HISTORY FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS. In press, the First Book of History or History on the basis of Geography, with sixty engravings from original designs and sixteen maps of the different sections of the U. States and the various countries of the Western hemisphere, executed in the most beautiful manner on steel plates. By the author of Peter Parley's Tales.

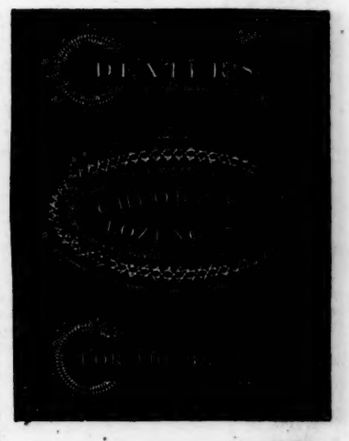
This work will contain the history of all countries in North and South America, including Greenland, Iceland, and the West Indies, down to the present time. It will be on the inductive plan, beginning at home and leading the pupil gradually into the subject; while the introduction of numerous cuts, authentic and modern maps, lively anecdotes and description of natural scenery, curiosities and manners and customs, will render it the most attractive and useful introduction to history ever published; and as Geography and History ought never to be separated, the child naturally desiring to know something of the history of the countries which are described to him, there will be exercises previous to each lesson, to test and fix his geographical knowledge in his mind—for he can have but little correct and lasting knowledge of the history of a country with whose geography he is unacquainted.

Also in press, The Young Astronomer; being an easy introduction to the study of Astronomy, designed for young children; by Samuel Worcester, author of a primer, and a second Book in reading and spelling.

An Astronomy for Schools, by —— Vose.

A new and stereotype edition of Blake's popular little Geography, for children.

RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, Publishers.
april 29.



Sold by Maynard & Noyes, Brewer & Brothers, T. Wakefield, J. Kidder, R. A. Newell, Nathan Jarvis, and Ebenezer Wight. Price 25 cents per box.
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TALES OF THE PURITANS. The Regicides—The Pilgrims—Castine—this day received and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.
april 29.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY. 3d Series, France. By Leitch Ritchie, for sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS.
april 29.

OUR NEIGHBORHOOD. Or Letters on Horticulture and Natural Phenomena, interspersed with opinions on Domestic and Moral Economy. This day received by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.
May 7.

A CARD.

R. S. EVANS informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of business to No. 711 Washington street, where he will be happy to attend as usual, to all orders for washing. Grateful for past favours he solicits and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

N. B. Good aqueduct water, as above, and every convenience for Washing, in the best manner. Articles of clothing taken in the early part, and returned at the close of the week, at 50 cts. per dozen.
april 22.

JAMES ATKINSON, Perfumer to the Royal Family, No. 44, Gerard street, Soho-square, London, Respectfully begs leave to inform the fashionable world in America, that he has just sent a supply of the following articles to his Agent, Mr. J. A. DICKSON, Music Saloon, 34 and 36, Cornhill, (formerly Market-street,) Boston.

ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID, For the growth of the Hair, (patronized by the Royal Family,) is founded on a discovery of the causes which occasion baldness. It prevents the hair falling off or changing color, and where baldness has already taken place, either from illness, perspiration, change of climate, or hereditary causes, it will restore it to its original strength, thickness and beauty Respectable references to this fact are given in a pamphlet, enclosed round each bottle. It also frees the hair from scurf, makes it soft and glossy as silk, and keeps it in curl during exercise in dancing or walking,